# Daily Report

# East Europe

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Wednesday
2 May 1990

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*FBIS-EEU-90-085* *2 May 1990*

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## Alia Outlines 'Vitality of our Social Order'

*AU0105102090 Tirana ATA in English 0800 GMT 1 May 90*

[Text] Tirana, April 30 ATA—Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Party Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly went today before noon to the city of Korca, where he was welcomed with affection by the people of this district.

At the district party committee he had a meeting with veterans, communists, cadres and specialists of the sector of economy, culture, education, etc. as well as leading cadres of party and power organs invited from the districts of Pogradec and Kolonja.

Those present burst out into applauses when Comrade Ramiz Alia entered the hall.

Comrade Vangjel Cerrava, first secretary of the district party committee and other comrades expressed the joy of the communists and people of Korca for having Comrade Ramiz Alia, amidst them in this celebration, and spoke on the sound moral political situation in the district and extensively tackled with the work done to implement the decisions of the 9th and 10th plenums of the CC of the party.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor.

I came to your city, said Comrade Ramiz Alia, having the desire to celebrate Mayday together with you, the Korca working people. On this occasion I congratulate the communists and the whole people of Korca for the successes they have attained and wish you fresh successes.

Our country, said Comrade Ramiz Alia further on, is swept over by a creative spirit and great revolutionary enthusiasm. The 10th plenum has opened clear perspectives and has also aroused a lofty spirit of mobilization. The party's goal is to further develop economy, culture, to enhance effectiveness in every field, to further democratize the social relations and enhance the role and initiative of the masses.

By introducing the new economic mechanism and adopting the other measures, the main attention is focused on the base, on the enterprise, cooperative, the working masses.

Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed that all must render their contribution to realize the tasks we are faced with. No one should remain outside this great revolutionary undertaking. The ideas and works of everyone must be linked with the tasks set by the party, the creativeness of every man should merge with the movement of the masses of the people to promote socialist democracy, led by the party. Herein should get inspiration the writers and artists, who through their creativeness, reflecting the revolutionary movement of the masses, contribute to the implementation of the party's decisions. This is the sole correct road to revolutionize the life of the country and party, to raise on a higher level the socialist economy and culture, to strengthen the freedom and independence of our beloved homeland.

Speaking on the need of strengthening the political and ideological work of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia said:

I want to draw the attention regarding the educational and propaganda work of the party. It should intensify and improve radically so that to respond to the demands of time, the changes that have taken place. Our propaganda must be more convincing and full of arguments. The party, youth, front, all the mass organizations should pitch into an offensive.

Various enemies have taken aim at socialism and want to deny its victories and effectiveness. They proceed from the experience of the countries of the East, where a corrupted social order, that had long since diverted from the socialist road, was identified with communism.

In Albania, stressed Comrade Ramiz Alia, it were only the people's power and socialist order that could realize the radical transformation that has changed the view of our country. Only this society based on justice led by the party could transform within such a short period of time our country into a country with multibranched industry, with advanced agriculture, with developed education and culture being a property of all the people.

It is no need to go far, Comrade Ramiz Alia went on. The data show that despite the known difficulties, in the recent years too our country has undergone dynamic developments. Over the last decade (1980-1990) about 11 billion leks have been invested in our people's economy more than over the previous decade (1971-1980). The growth of investments over this period is equal with three previous annual plans. Since the time when our exchanges with the foreign countries began to be carried out completely on business basis, exports as an annual average, have almost tripled. In the '80s there have been imported over 1 billion dollars goods more than in '70s.

What do these data show? They show precisely of the vitality of our social order. This decade for the others has been a decade of decay, debts, bankruptcies, whereas we have made progress. And this has been attained relying only on our own forces.

Do you have difficulties, or shortcomings? Certainly you have, otherwise we wouldn't have adopted the measures proposed by the decisions of the 10th plenum. But our road of overcoming the difficulties is quite different from that of the countries of the East. They are heading to a blind alley, how to put it, jumping out of the frying pan into the fire. Actually they are gripped by an allround political and economic crisis.

Our road, Comrade Ramiz Alia said further on, responds to our conditions of development, it takes into account our national characteristics, the possibilities of the

economy and the cultural level of the people, the historic past and the perspective. We see our progress closely linked with the guarantee of freedom and independence of the homeland.

With us, he underscored, to march on the socialist road, or to open up a loophole to the degeneration of the power and of the socialist order, means to be free and independent or to be swallowed up by the others, to put at stake the freedom and independence of the homeland. Every patriot and every communist should have it clear in his mind. Hence the implementation of the line of the party, the consistent struggle on the socialist road, is the only alternative and sole guarantee to ensure and safeguard national freedom and independence.

The power of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out, will be expressed in the efforts to implement the decisions of the 10th plenum, for the good organisation of the work, which is not at all easy.

I express the party's desire that Korca and its communists be as always in the van tomorrow, Comrade Ramiz said in conclusion, we will celebrate May Day, the international day of the workers. On this marked day I am very happy to be here in Korca, amidst the people of this outstanding district of our country.

I avail myself of the opportunity, to congratulate from veteran Korca of the worker movement, all the working people of our country, to our working class, peasantry and intelligentsia, our entire heroic people on May Day.

## Security Reportedly Kidnaps Citizen Seeking Asylum

*LD3004103390 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0004 GMT 30 Apr 90*

[Text] Athens, 30 Apr (TANJUG)—An unprecedented incident in international relations reportedly has taken place in the Greek Embassy in Tirana. According to the Greek ambassador's report, three uniformed Albanian policemen and two in civilian clothes forced their way into the embassy and kidnapped an unidentified Albanian citizen who had asked the Greeks for help and political asylum.

Greek Foreign Affairs Minister Antonios Samaras is reported to have sent for the charge d'affaires of the Albanian Embassy in Athens on 29 April and expressed revulsion at this incident. This is not the first case of "Sigurimi" agents trying to break into the Greek Embassy in Tirana to foil Albanian citizens asking for political asylum.

## Socialist Party, Opposition Celebrate May Day

*AU0105180190 Sofia BTA in English*
*1705 GMT 1 May 90*

["Ruling Party and Opposition Celebrate May Day"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 1 (BTA)—Festive processions, rallies and other mass actions of a markedly canvassing nature were staged nationwide today by the ruling Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] and the opposition Union of Democratic Forces to mark May Day.

Tens of thousands of people marched in a BSP procession which was held under the slogan "Democracy and Socialism" and which culminated in a rally at the Vasil Levski National Stadium. BSP members and sympathizers cheered Mr. Aleksandur Lilov, chairman of the BSP Supreme Council, who called for a peaceful transition to democracy, for national concord and civil peace.

The socialists' leader condemned the blunders and abuses of the authoritarian system and, at the same time, criticized the attempts to dismiss everything achieved in Bulgaria over the last forty-five years. This would mean to dismiss the labour of everybody who have worked selflessly and conscientiously for the country's well-being, Mr. Lilov said.

Mr. Aleksandur Lilov spoke about the purposes of the BSP election platform: freedom, democracy, justice, civil rights and prosperity for all Bulgarians.

The mass action staged by the Podkrepa Labour Federation in downtown Sofia grew into a campaign rally of the opposition Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) [UDF]. The opposition leader Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev reiterated his conviction that the SDS will win the elections and said that the union is seeking a victory with clear objectives and methods. He called for active canvassing in favour of the SDS among the 30 per cent of undecided voters but warned against political errors, threats and strong language.

Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev said that the political parties and organisations affiliated to the SDS are signing an agreement to keep the union at least until the future Grand National Assembly completes its work.

The rally was also addressed by Dr. Konstantin Trenchev, leader of the Podkrepa Labour Federation, by Dr. Petur Dertliev, leader of the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party, by representatives of the Green Party and of other SDS affiliates. They lashed out against the exploitation and oppression of the working people by the nomenklatura under the totalitarian system and expressed the conviction that the SDS election victory will lay the foundations of a free state committed to the rule of law in Bulgaria.

Some of the participants in the multitudinous rally did not heed Dr. Zhelev's calls for moderation and stayed on in front of the BSP Campaign Club, chanting "Assassins," "Mafia" and "Down With the BSP."

Open-air May Day festivities were organized in Sofia and around the country by the Confederation of Independent Trade Unions in Bulgaria.

## Mladenov Makes Comparison to 1876 Uprising

*AU0105182690 Sofia BTA in English*
*1724 GMT 1 May 90*

["President Calls for National Unity"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 1 (BTA)—Mr. Petur Mladenov, president of the republic, compared the events which began in Bulgaria on November 10, 1989, to the April 1876 Uprising Against the Ottoman Rule.

"Only several months ago Bulgaria embarked on the road of renewal, towards building a civilized state committed to the rule of law. This choice is comparable in importance to the choice made 114 years ago," the president said, addressing a ceremony held in the town of Panagyurishte to mark the anniversary of the April Uprising. "A real revolution is under way, a human revolution, whose banner reads progress, government by the people, rule of law and humanism. We are all involved in this revolution, the entire Bulgarian people," Mr. Petur Mladenov pointed out.

Mr. Petur Mladenov characterized the April 1876 Uprising as a pinnacle of the Bulgarians' national revolution against the barbaric tyranny and as a symbol of the national dignity with which the Bulgarian people earned its right to freedom at the cost of innumerable sacrifices.

"April 1876 resurrected Bulgaria in the eyes of Europe and the world. The April Uprising has a befitting place in Europe-wide and world history. It was instrumental in the revision of European and Russian policies, in the shift of European and world public opinion. As long as we exist as a people, the gratitude to Russia, to the great Russian people who delivered Bulgaria from the ages-long bondage will remain indelible in the nation's memory," the president said.

Discussing the present-day domestic political developments, Mr. Petur Mladenov voiced concern over the signs of confrontation between the political forces. "All public and political forces in Bulgaria and their leaders are in duty bound to secure a peaceful and civilised transition to a democratic society," he said. The president emphasized that the nationwide idea of independence and prosperity can only be achieved with the concerted efforts of all Bulgarians irrespective of their political, religious and other differences.

The president of the republic expressed the conviction that the Grand National Assembly elected in June will accomplish its historic mission. This is guaranteed by the democratic and freedom-loving spirit of the Bulgarian

people, its pure patriotism and its humanism, Mr. Petur Mladenov said, winding up his remarks.

## UDF Ready To Sign Agreement on Nonviolence

*AU0205095390 Sofia BTA in English*
*0734 GMT 2 May 90*

["Declaration of the Union of the Democratic Forces"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 2 (BTA)—DEMOKRATSIYA runs a declaration of the Union of the Democratic Forces (SDS) [UDF], in which the opposition expresses its readiness to sign the agreement between the political parties and associations, proposed by the president, which reads that the party that wins power will use no forms of violence against its political opponents.

The SDS hails these ideas. It defended them ever since its foundation and made everything possible that they should underlay in the roundtable political agreement these are principles approved in the SDS preelection platform, the declaration reads.

After expressing conviction that the ruling Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] will back the initiative, the SDS note that the BSP should before that differentiate itself from the arbitrariness and crimes, done since September 9, 1944 till November 10, 1989.

BSP is also demanded to give an account of its financial state, in order to return to the state budget everything which had been taken from the people, for the return of the party home to the public and the return of the currency, imported by foreign banks on secret accounts.

## UDF Accused of 'Brain Drain' of BSP

*AU3004163890 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian*
*25 Apr 90 p 4*

[Professor Ivan Iliev commentary: "No, Gentlemen, Do Not Count on the Naive"]

[Text] I heard in various places and from different people about the idea of establishing a United Democratic Center, which is supposed to alleviate tensions between the political forces during the election campaign. This idea turned out to be a convenient cover for some people. I read in the papers about a news conference held on the eve of the intellectuals' meeting, which indicated quite another trend in the center's activities.

After that meeting, the "Panorama" program of Bulgarian Television (which, incidentally, lets this kind of people appear on the screen whenever they wish) presented two of the center's co-chairmen, who were both Union of Democratic Forces [UDF] members (while the third co-chairman, who is a former—and perhaps current—member of the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP], was absent). They explained the tasks of the United Democratic Center as the following: integrating honest BSP members and intellectuals into its ranks (which should be understood as an intellectual brain drain of the BSP); devoting selfless efforts to the UDF election victory; nominating its own candidates to run for the National Assembly, who, as professional intellectuals, should be the future parliament's basic core. All this is concealed behind the benevolent idea of uniting the intellectual forces, which, however, should by all means take place within the framework and under the auspices of the UDF.

No, gentlemen, co-chairmen! No, gentlemen, (though some of you may perhaps be comrades), who participated in the meeting of the United Democratic Center! Let me tell you that the honest BSP members, including representatives of the Bulgarian intelligentsia, constitute an overwhelming majority in our party ranks. They joined the party for the sake of the great socialist idea. They devoted all their efforts to this idea during the totalitarian regime, but not in order to serve this regime. For the sake of this idea, they adopted the radical change on 10 November 1989. For the sake of this idea, they are striving to transform the party, our society, and the state today, and they are working for it. The honest party members are not fighting for posts, but are defending the right of the most qualified to occupy the posts. The BSP, with its own program and its election platform, has clearly defined its stand on the freedom of intellectual activities and creative work, on the role of intellectuals in building our future Bulgaria.

No, gentlemen! The honest BSP members, who are working on the intellectual front, certainly do not need your support and assistance. If some BSP members and intellectuals joined the party for the sake of advancing their career —because they were craving high posts, functions, and assignments abroad, which they cannot obtain today—and for this reason are ready to join you and to slander everything achieved by our party and people in the past, you are welcome by all means to have them and let them join the ranks of the center and the UDF. You already have accepted such people among you. Their exodus from our ranks will be no great loss for the BSP.

### 'Spontaneous' May Day 'Stark Contrast' to Past

*LD0105205190 Prague CTK in English 1649 GMT 1 May 90*

[Text] Prague May 1 (CTK)—Tens of thousands of Prague inhabitants, as well as home and foreign visitors, flooded squares and streets in the centre of the capital today to take part in free, spontaneous May Day festivities, in stark contrast to the organized May Day parades of the past.

Many political parties and movements organized their own festivities, using breaks in their cultural programs to present candidates for the June 8-9 parliamentary elections and their election programs.

The Communist Party, once the monopoly organizer of May Day parades, celebrated May Day close to the building which formerly housed the party college, with party leaders Ladislav Adamec and Vasil Mohorita making brief addresses.

In the south Bohemian town of Tabor, Federal Deputy Premier Vladimir Dlouhy addressed a gathering of about 5,000 people. He pointed out that while Czechoslovakia's prestige in the world increased, some problems kept secret for a long time were coming up.

The Slovak capital Bratislava celebrated May Day with a cultural program to which three cities - Vienna, Bratislava and Budapest - contributed with classical and pop song ensembles and orchestras and meetings of writers. Among the political parties to organize their own festivities were the Christian Democratic Movement, the Democratic and the Communist Parties.

### People's Party Broadcast Announces Aims

*LD0105212190*

[Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 1600 GMT on 1 May broadcasts a 30-minute program with representatives of the Czechoslovak People's Party. The program begins with an introduction of the party's aims: it supports love and is against violence. An interview then takes place with Czechoslovak People's Party representatives Dr. Bartoncik, Mr. Hanak, Mr. Sedivy, and Mr. Svoboda.

The announcer begins the interview with a question about economic and social issues. Sedivy says that if the solution of social problems is not to be reduced to charity, then it can only take the form of an effort toward new prosperity. Consequently, it becomes an economic issue. In the past, the connection between the two was not satisfactory. Christians see social issues not only as satisfying material needs, but primarily as satisfying spiritual needs, because man cannot live by bread alone. Dr. Bartoncik says that the People's Party program concerns both economic and social issues. Sacrifices must be made, but the party wants to make the social impact of economic changes as minimal as possible.

Hanak answers a question about abortion. The People's Party believes in the sanctity of life from the very beginning. Abortion constitutes gross interference with a woman's body, Hanak says. However, he does not think that the solution rests in making the current law stricter. He thinks that the answer rests in educating people and making the economic situation good enough for people to be able to bring up as many children as they conceive.

Bartoncik answers a question on the collaboration of the Czechoslovak People's Party with the totalitarian regime. He says that everybody who lived in Czechoslovakia was somehow deformed by the totalitarian system. The Czechoslovak People's Party did exist before November 1989, and he does not want to defend its activity during that time. However, during the past 20 years, there has been a difference between the behavior of its collaborating leadership and its honest rank-and-file members, who were often persecuted for their membership in the party, because people officially revealed their Christian beliefs by joining it. The People's Party is now quite different from what it was in the past. This is not because it changed its leadership, but because it changed its program and truly became part of the revolution. Now the party is larger than it was before 17 November. At any rate, during the old regime, everyone, with the exception of a few heroic dissidents, collaborated to a certain degree by living and working under the regime's rules.

Bartoncik says that the People's Party wants Moravia and Silesia to be given the position they deserve. Much will have to be done to achieve this, and Czechs and Slovaks must also be consulted. On the issue of Slovakia, the People's Party believes that every nation has the right to decide with whom it wants to live. Bartoncik is convinced that the majority of Czechs and Slovaks want to coexist. It is necessary to look for what links us together and believe in universal values, such as Christianity.

On the relation between religion and politics, Hanak says that Christian values make members of the People's Party behave as people should behave. God gave people their minds and free will, and it is their duty to help themselves, Hanak says. Let us all believe in a better future of love and truth.

The program concludes with spiritual music and religious verses.

### Ethnic Violence in Czech Towns Reported

*AU0105134890*

[Editorial Report] Czech and Slovak newspapers from 6 to 28 April publish a number of reports on instances of ethnic violence in Czech towns as well as reactions by political organizations and individual politicians to this violence.

Prague PRACE in Czech on 6 April on page 4 carries a 120-word CTK report entitled "Skinheads Against Romanies." The report states that "there has been considerable tension in Decin [in North Bohemia] since last

weekend between followers of the punk movement, skinheads, and Romanies." The tension reportedly started on 31 March, after a heavy metal concert, when gangs of "punks and skinheads invigorated by alcohol and, supposedly, also drugs" attacked Romanies before the Grand Hotel in Decin with wooden sticks and chains and the police had to step in to restore order. The following Monday, 2 April, about 200 Romanies retaliated against a group of about 10 skinheads and punks, five of whom were injured and two of whom had to be hospitalized.

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 17 April on page 8 carries a 60- word CTK report stating that after a rock concert in Prague-9, punks and Vietnamese citizens clashed with each other in a subway station. As a result, "two Czechoslovak citizens were stabbed and another one sustained a lighter injury." The police "confiscated 19 knives, 2 bottles, 20 iron and 8 wooden rods, 1 mallet, iron bolts, and rocks."

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 18 April on page 3 carries a 300- word report by its North Bohemia correspondent entitled "Romanies Are Afraid." The report gives an account of a news conference held at Usti nad Labem on 17 April and dealing with recent "manifestations of nationalism and racial intolerance" in North Bohemia. According to the report, "agitated meetings of Romanies have recently been held in Decin, Usti nad Labem, Teplice, and Most in protest against threats of assault by punk fans and skinheads." In view of these threats, "100-member armed patrols made up of Romanies" started to guard at night the Gypsy "Chanov" housing settlement in Most. "Threatening leaflets stirring up hatred against Romanies" are said to be complicating the situation.

The situation in North Bohemia is also the subject of a 450-word "hv"-signed report, headlined "Chanov on Its Feet," published by Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech on 19 April on page 7. The report describes clashes between skinheads and Gypsies that have taken place in Ceska Lipa, Teplice, Decin, and other towns of the region, some of which have resulted in brain concussions and fractured bones. The report states that posters proclaiming that "Bohemia belongs to Czechs; gypsies get out of here" are posted up in the streets of Usti nad Labem and that, when the MLADA FRONTA correspondent visited the town, "you really could not encounter a Romany in the streets of the regional capital." In expectation of a "decisive attack," they were reportedly "mobilizing the 2,000-strong Romany housing development of Chanov in Most where, during Easter, almost half of the residents armed themselves with chains, rods, knives, and even scythes" to defend the neighborhood.

Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech on 20 April on page 7 carries a 250- word "tav"-signed report on a news conference given by officials of the Czech Ministry of Interior on 19 April, dealing with the rise in the crime rate in the Czech Republic in the first quarter of the year. The subjects discussed included the "growing violence between Vietnamese citizens and members of the Punk movement. Wednesday [18 April] night, Vietnamese citizens staged a meeting in front of their dormitory in Prague-8. A petition directed against the Punk movement was read out there. In the end, everything turned out well and even the proposal that the Vietnamese citizens stay away from work [in protest against the violence] was turned down."

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 24 April on page 4 carries a 50- word report on a quarrel between six Vietnamese workers and a 24- year-old Czechoslovak citizen in Tynec nad Sazavou on 21 April, during which the Czechoslovak citizen was stabbed to death.

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 25 April on page 3 carries a 200- word "kr"-signed report entitled "Romanies Are Afraid." It states that Interior Ministry troops were sent to North Bohemia on 24 April to reinforce local security forces "in view of the continuing tension among Romanies, resulting from the frequent clashes with followers of the punk and skinhead movements" in the region. To prevent violence, a concert of the heavy metal group "Vitacit" that was to be held in Ceska Lipa on 24 April was reportedly canceled. As the report specifies, "the troops of the Federal Ministry of Interior will reinforce order-enforcing units in the Chomutov, Most, Teplice, Usti and Labem, and Ceska Lipa districts and, if necessary, also in other districts of the region."

The subject of ethnic violence was also raised at a news conference with Jan Urban, representative of the Civic Forum Coordinating Center, in Prague on 19 April. A report on the news conference published by Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech on 20 April, on pages 1 and 2, states: "J. Urban stressed that experience from North Bohemia shows that the movements of punks and skinheads, which proclaim individualism, must have been organized by someone, most probably with the intention of endangering democracy and setting nationalities against each other. It is apparently no coincidence that these gangs are brought to one place in dozens of buses. These are dangerous phenomena which must be resisted." Writing on the same news conference, Prague PRACE in Czech on 20 April on page 2 states: "Some peculiarities of current developments were also discussed, such as the fights breaking out at various places between punks and skinheads on the one hand and Romany citizens on the other. In North and South Bohemia and in Prague, they always follow a very similar pattern and are accompanied by the same leaflets. One can hardly believe that it is a coincidence when full bus loads of hairless thugs suddenly appear in the midst of Romanies."

Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech on 26 April on page 1 carries a 500-word "hv"-signed report on the reasons that prompted the Federal Ministry of Interior to send its troops to North Bohemia. The report mentions, for example, that "last weekend," in expectation of a concert by the punk rock band "Titanic," gypsies from Chomutov armed themselves with iron and wooden rods and knives and "guarded their ghetto through Sunday night and

Monday morning." They refused to go to work on Monday, and their employers reportedly agreed "not to draw any conclusions from their absence." The same report states that the district prosecutor in Ceska Lipa initiated investigations into an incident in a disco in Novy Bor, in which 12 Romanies sustained injuries, three of whom will require "long-term hospitalization." The prosecutor has brought charges against "10 punks and skinheads" thought to be responsible for the incident.

Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech on 27 April on page 2 carries a 250-word report on a statement issued by the Civic Forum Coordinating Center on the violence in North Bohemia. The statement appeals to rock fans to resist attempts by "muggers" to abuse their concerts and to Romany citizens not to let themselves be provoked into "ill-considered acts of violence." The statement goes on to say: "At the same time, we express surprise and indignation at the buck-passing stand of the state power bodies, which have allowed members of the Public Security Corps to stand by and passively watch public acts of violence. Pogromists must realize that our young democracy, though it is tolerant, can energetically defend itself against muggers. Pogromists and their protectors must answer for their action in court."

Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech on 27 April on page 2 publishes the following statement by the Central Committee of the Democratic Union of Romanies in the Czech Republic: "In the name of the Central Committee of the Democratic Union of Romanies, we demand that the government take a stand on the racist tendencies and acts of violence that have been launched by skinheads and punks against the Romany population. We trust that the Government of National Understanding and Mr. President V. Havel will undertake measures in this regard." The statement is followed by a 250-word CTK interview with I. Racz, chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Union of Romanies in the Czech Republic. Racz says, for example, that Romanies in Jablonec nad Nisou have stopped going to work and sending their children to school out of the fear of being attacked and that Romanies in Usti nad Labem do not dare use public transportation: "As soon as a punk or skinhead notices one of them on a bus, for example, he forces the driver to stop and not to continue until the Romany gets out." Racz also mentions that, according to reports he received from Romanies in Kladno, a group of around 250 to 300 punks and skinhead seized a deserted old house in that city, from which they "undertake their expeditions" and "terrorize" Romanies.

On the same day, on page 7, MLADA FRONTA carries a 600-word "ous"-signed report on various incidents involving skinheads and Romanies in Ceska Lipa district. The report contains an interview with Miroslav Kalous, deputy district prosecutor. Kalous assures the interviewer that the Romanies' "fears of being assaulted are now unnecessary" because, following the reinforcement of local security forces, "the situation is firmly under our control." According to Kalous, unlike their Western colleagues, local skinheads do not profess any clearly defined ideology but are only interested in fighting, "regardless of whether it is with Romanies, the Vietnamese, or Czechs."

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 28 April on page 2 carries a 250- word "kr"-signed report on demonstrations staged by Romanies in Jablonec nad Nisou and Most the day before "in protest against manifestations of racial intolerance and violence." The demonstrators dispersed after receiving assurances from the police that "the safety of citizens is guaranteed." The RUDE PRAVO report also states that, in view of the reinforcement of police units, "representatives of the Romany Civic Initiative have called on their fellow citizens to be calm, not to yield to mass psychosis, and to go to work and send their children to school again."

On the same day, on pages 1 and 2, RUDE PRAVO publishes the 700- word text of a speech made by Czech Premier Petr Pithart on Czech television on 26 April. Pithart condemns the violence against Romanies in North Bohemia, which, as he points out, has claimed 27 injuries so far, all of them among Romanies. He continues: "The Romanies are alarmed and are taking measures on their own for their self-defense. An explosive situation is taking shape, the prognosis of which depends, unfortunately, on who loses his nerves first. It could be misused by forces which are inimical to the path on which we embarked last November.

"Esteemed citizens, some time ago we followed as spectators the events in Kosovo, Tirgu Mures in Romania, and in the Transcaucasus, assuming that, being Central Europeans, nothing of that sort could happen to us. As can be seen, a pogrom-prone atmosphere can come about also in this country."

Pithart goes on to attribute the violence in North Bohemia to lingering racist attitudes and fascism in the country, "about which we speak as if it were a thing of the past or something that is exclusive to some foreign nations." He says that the police force in North Bohemia has been put on "heightened alert" and assures the public that the "organs of state power" will take resolute and consistent action against the originators of violence. He appeals to the public to work toward peaceful coexistence and "to thwart the plots of those who are trying to take advantage of the existing squabbles and to provoke conflicts in order to poison the atmosphere with hatred and to bar us from advancing toward democracy."

In conclusion, Pithart appeals to the Romany citizens to keep cool heads and not to respond to violence with violence, which only breeds new violence: "Not reacting to an act of violence is not an expression of weakness, but an expression of superiority, of moral superiority. Prove to yourselves and to all those who look down upon you that you can act as citizens. Without you, without your active cooperation, we will be unable to find a solution, which I see in mutual knowledge, understanding, and forgiveness."

## GERMAN REUNIFICATION

***Notice to Readers:*** *Reportage on German reunification may also be found in the Federal Republic of Germany section of the West Europe DAILY REPORT and pertinent sections of the East Europe JPRS Report. Third-country comment is published as available in the appropriate DAILY REPORT or JPRS publication.*

### Union Chief Breit at Berlin May Day Rally

*LD0105145790 East Berlin Deutschlandsender Network in German 1000 GMT 1 May 90*

[Text] At the first all-Berlin May Day rally in 44 years, held today [1 May] in front of the Reichstag, DBG [German Trade Union Federation] chief Breit warned of the danger of developments in the GDR being misused for the implementation of social cutbacks. It was unmistakable, he said, that some West German entrepreneurs and politicians were dreaming of a new, cheap-labor country. Strong unions, the right to free collective bargaining, the right to strike, and a lockout ban are necessary in the GDR. In the GDR the right to work and the right to have a home could later, in a united Germany, form a good basis for solving the problems there. Breit spoke in favor of trade union unification before state unification. More than 60,000 Berliners gathered in front of the Reichstag.

### May Day Celebrations Give Rise to Confrontations

#### Left-, Right-Wingers Clash in Leipzig

*LD0105172890 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1418 GMT 1 May 90*

[Text] Leipzig (ADN)—This afternoon there were clashes in the Alter Markt in Leipzig between young left- and right-wingers. With GDR flags around their necks, chanting and singing the Internationale, hundreds of left-wing youths encountered supporters of the central German National Democrats, who had put out posters announcing a rally in the square. Police on stand-by moved in between the two fronts and kept a passage free. Slogans such as "Nazis out" and "Red is dead" alternated. Bottles and cans were thrown.

#### Police, 'Hooligans' Clash in Berlin

*LD0105204390 Hamburg DPA in German 2000 GMT 1 May 90*

[Excerpt] Berlin (DPA)—There were clashes this evening in the Berlin district of Kreuzberg between police and masked hooligans. The clashes followed an unauthorized celebration by alternative groups. According to eyewitness reports, the clashes occurred when stones were thrown at police vehicles and officials. The police then used a water cannon to clear the street. Police formations moved onto the neighboring grounds of the former Goerlitz station, where the celebration had taken place. Tear gas was used when stones were again thrown.

A helicopter was used to survey the area until this evening. The police had been preparing for possible trouble in Kreuzberg on May Day for weeks.

The police detained a total of 50 people, mostly foreign youths, the police report states. A number of people had been detected on roofs, from where they threw stones. [passage omitted]

### Minister Romberg on Impact of Monetary Union

*AU0105141390 East Berlin BERLINER ALLGEMEINE in German 27 Apr 90 p 3*

["Exclusive" interview with Finance Minister Walter Romberg by Bodo Rehboldt; place and date not given: "Savers Must Not Be the Ones Who Pay"]

[Excerpts] [Rehboldt] Bonn's proposal for negotiations on monetary union are moving people in the East and West. It was received with mixed feelings by GDR citizens. Should the savers be the ones who pay for the monetary union? What about compensation for price subsidies that are to be abolished?

[Romberg] Your question concerning savers is justified. There must be further talks, and I am convinced that there is still room for discussion on this point. Pensioners who have saved money all their working lives and who may no longer have much time to use the money they saved should be treated differently from people who are still working. People who are still working have the opportunity to earn hard currency through their own work.

It is also conceivable to convert sums exceeding 4,000 marks if they are tied up for a longer period and used at a later date.

[Rehboldt] What about equalization payments?

[Romberg] We do not know yet what we are going to do about equalization payments. However, it is clear that the conversion of wages and salaries at a 1:1 rate will not be sufficient. Some sort of compensation will be required in any case.

We must redistribute subsidies. How much will be available for redistribution will depend on the financial equalization between the FRG Government and the GDR Government.

#### Protective Measures for Various Branches of Industry

[Rehboldt] Unlike the economics minister, you are calling for protective measures for certain branches of industry when implementing monetary union. Which spheres are you thinking of specifically?

[Romberg] I see various possibilities. Industrial branches can be granted low-interest loans for improving their structures, and trade may also be given special support. The payment of subsidies during a transition period is

also conceivable whose use for special purposes must be clearly accountable and controllable.

[Rehboldt] Can you say a few words about the economic situation?

[Romberg] At the moment, we are assessing the combines, regarding their labor productivity, profitability, and marketability under the conditions of the EC market. Within a relatively short period, part of the enterprises—about 30 percent—will be in the position, without large subsidies, to face up to the competition and to survive. This applies to part of the machine building companies.

In other areas, about 50 percent of the enterprises will have to rely on supportive measures involving considerable costs. This applies partly to agriculture and light industry.

Finally, there are branches of industry which are not worth restructuring, neither from social nor from political viewpoints. This includes part of our outdated chemical industry. [passage omitted]

[Rehboldt] How stable are our public finances, and what is the main source of income at the moment?

[Romberg] Of course, we do not have a firm budget at the moment, but we have a firm framework provided by the draft budget.

In general, the funds are fed—as in the past—by the combines, VEB's, and agriculture, which means that the money is being earned. The GDR is not on the brink of bankruptcy, as I have repeatedly pointed out in the past. We are not insolvent.

[Rehboldt] The draft for the 1990 budget proceeds from the assumption that all state services designed for the support and care of the citizens must be ensured financially. Can you confirm this?

[Romberg] We are currently telling all enterprise managements that plan to renounce social benefits that the state will continue to pay for the subsidies required in this connection. This applies to creches and kindergartens in enterprises, for example, as well as health institutions in enterprises. [passage omitted]

## Final Conversion Rate To Be Announced by 6 May

*LD0105192290 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1733 GMT 1 May 90*

[Text] Bonn (ADN)—The final conversion rate for the forthcoming monetary union is due to be announced before the local elections in the GDR [6 May]. This is one of the negotiation results that 14 specialists of the experts' commission of both German states were able to agree on this evening in the federal chancellor's office in Bonn. As GDR negotiating head Dr. Guenter Krause, parliamentary state secretary for the prime minister, as well as the FRG representative, Bundesbank Director Dr. Hans Tietmeyer, stressed on camera to Deutscher Fernsehfunk [GDR television station] and ARD [FRG television station], they were able to reach agreement on the essential foundations for the conversion modalities of the monetary union. The stability of the Deutsche mark is the most important concern for both sides, the GDR state secretary stressed. According to Dr. Krause, special significance is assigned to the social security of GDR citizens. They should not suffer excessively because of the burdens inherited from former leaders. The economic, monetary, and social union is the only effective means to prevent that.

Negotiation leaders for both German states said several important points are still open. They refused, however, to go into details. In all, there exist good prospects that "everything will be regulated" in the foreseeable future, and that the governments can agree to the treaty program. The negotiations are to be continued on Thursday [3 May] and Friday [4 May].

## Eppelmann on NATO Membership, Soviet Troops

*AU0205102590 Hamburg BILD in German 2 May 90 p 4*

[Interview with Defense and Disarmament Minister Rainer Eppelmann by Peter Brinkmann; place and date not given: "Eppelmann: Bonn Must Pay For Red Army"]

[Text] [Brinkmann] Were you able in Moscow to dispel the reservations about NATO membership of a unified Germany?

[Eppelmann] If NATO remains a purely military alliance, the Soviets will reject such membership. If it becomes a political-economic alliance, they will say yes.

[Brinkmann] Will there be joint maneuvers between the National People's Army [NVA] and the Warsaw Pact states in 1990?

[Eppelmann] There are always exercises; map exercises, however, rather than field exercises.

[Brinkmann] Who will pay for the deployment costs of the Soviet troops after 2 July?

[Eppelmann] That will be the business of the entire government.

[Brinkmann] So, who will pay?

[Eppelmann] That is clear—Bonn.

[Brinkmann] For how long will the Soviet troops stay in the GDR?

[Eppelmann] That will be discussed at the Vienna disarmament talks and in the "Two-Plus-Four" negotiations.

[Brinkmann] Would it be possible for the Soviets to voluntarily pull out some of their troops before that?

[Eppelmann] That probably cannot be expected.

## MDF's Kulin on Preparations for New Parliament

*LD0105124990 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 1 May 90*

[Interview with Ferenc Kulin, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Democratic Forum, by unidentified reporter on 1 May; place not given]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The meeting of the parliamentary group of the largest parliamentary party, the Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF], began at 1000 [0800 GMT] this morning. Our guest is Deputy Chairman Ferenc Kulin.

[Kulin] I do not want to preempt the meeting, but I think the main subject is the preparation for and the work of the new parliament tomorrow. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Whom does the MDF propose for the speaker of the new parliament? Who will also be the acting president of the republic?

[Kulin] It is no secret that our candidate is Professor Gyorgy Szabad, but who will finally become the speaker could still be dependent on the parties' negotiations of the next few days. So, I would not like to anticipate this.

[Reporter] Are you having discussions about this with the coalition partners?

[Kulin] Yes, we are discussing this with the coalitions partners, but also with the opposition. A preliminary agreement does actually make it possible for us to nominate a speaker without consultations, but in the interests of good relations with the opposition it is still worth discussing this question.

[Reporter] What is your position now on the election of the president?

[Kulin] This is one of the most frequently debated questions. After a November referendum, a March election, an April election, and the upcoming local government elections, the spirit and the nerves of the population could not cope with this. It would better if we now returned to the idea that parliament should elect the president of the republic. This is what we are going to propose at the first session.

[Reporter] Do you have a candidate for this?

[Kulin] Yes, we do have a candidate, but permit me not to disclose this yet.

[Reporter] No one disputes that Jozsef Antall will be asked to form a government.

[Kulin] If the coalition negotiations are successful—and in all probability they will be successful—then he will be entrusted with it.

[Reporter] When can the forming of the government be expected?

[Kulin] We very much hope the government will be formed around 15-20 [May].

[Reporter] Is it possible to know who will be ministers in the government?

[Kulin] The list of ministerial candidates have now been drawn up more or less exactly, but the coalition discussions have not yet finished, so we are bound by agreement not to disclose this list.

[Reporter] You know you are also mentioned as a possible future minister?

[Kulin] I can give away this one secret: I will not accept a government office.

[Reporter] There are various speculations concerning Istvan Bethlen. To my knowledge the MDF never stated that they were going to nominate Istvan Bethlen as a minister.

[Kulin] The MDF did not such make statements about anyone. This was raised by journalists. Istvan Bethlen appeared in connection with a number of recent issues, which made such guesswork understandable. It is obvious, however, that somebody who lived in the West for several years and has only been in possession of Hungarian citizenship for a few months cannot know the internal conditions of the country well enough to immediately receive a ministrial portfolio.

## Founding Parliamentary Session Previewed

*LD0105202290 Budapest MTI in English 1530 GMT 1 May 90*

[Text] Budapest, May 1 (MTI)—Matyas Szuros, interim president of the Republic of Hungary, has convened the founding session of the new parliament for May 2.

The session, scheduled to last two days, was preceded by three weeks of preparatory talks. Under the programme, the founding plenary meeting will be opened by Matyas Szuros, and then Bela Varga, president of the 1946-47 national assembly, and Vince Voros, former minute-taker of the provisional national assembly and the national assembly, will deliver a festive speech.

Bela Varga has been invited to the meeting by the interim president of the republic and the parliamentary parties, and Otto von Hapsburg, head of the Hungarian section of the parliamentary assembly, will also be their guest.

Matyas Szuros is to report on the taking over of mandates, and then Kalman Keri, parliamentary speaker by seniority, will make a proposal concerning the agenda. A relevant decision will be followed by the reports of the National Electoral Committee and the Interior Ministry's electoral office on the outcome of mandates verification. There will follow the oath-taking of authorized MPs.

Figuring on the programme is a report on the formation of parliamentary party MP groups, the election of parliamentary officials, the resignation of the Council of Ministers, and the discussion of a bill concerning the 1956 revolution and war of independence.

The new interim president of the republic—the speaker of parliament—will announce the government-forming commission on the second day of the founding session. Afterwards, parliament will decide on the setting up of the standing and special committees, and the temporary regulation of fees and expense refunding due to MPs.

### Szuros Addresses National Assembly Session

*LD0205101190 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0810 GMT 2 May 90*

[Speech by Interim President Matyas Szuros at constituent session of National Assembly in Budapest—live]

[Text] Esteemed National Assembly, our dear guests, ladies and gentlemen! The festive and founding session of the new National Assembly, born in a democratic election, in the spirit of regime change, is an historic event. In our country, a political power turnabout is under way, a new hopeful age is dawning. We are participants in and witnesses to the culmination of multilayered social and political changes and processes, of the new beginning and continuation of an accelerated democratic course. What is happening here, in spite of every obstacle and difficulty, is forward-looking and modern. If we can avail ourselves of the possibilities, then this path will lead us to the complete construction of a prosperous, free, and democratic Hungary, in which the people's power is asserted.

In this fast-paced world, let us now stop for a moment and think of all those who were inspired by faith and passion, springing from the demands of the age, who were guided by a commitment to the country and nation, when, regardless of their party stance, or material situation, with lofty thinking, conduct, and conviction, they became the dismantlers of the past, or who, by now in a more purified atmosphere, joined the initiators, and together became the foundation of the new Hungary.

The important thing has been, and still continues to be, that the Hungarian people should advance toward democracy without bloodshed, along a peaceful path. The distribution of credit belongs to the people, and it is a question of time; but it is still too early. Momentary interests cannot supplant the natural justice of history. Responsible politicians cannot suffer from memory lapse.

Let us also remember that credit belongs not only to us, because fortunate external, or rather international, changes have, to a large extent, helped the realization of Hungarian intentions. At the same time, we can really be proud that our country has played a pioneering role in the changes that, in a year or two, have radically transformed the political profile of Central and East Europe, the spirit of democratization.

The concrete bunkers of dictatorships have broken asunder. The barbed-wire fences have been tamed into memorabilia. We have only just begun, however, the construction of the new system. For this great work patience, steadfastness and circumspection are needed. Every great transformation is accompanied by shocks; it affects human destinies and throws into confusion the life of the entire nation. It is much easier to destroy than to build something new, no matter how enthralling the breaking up of the old dictatorial system was.

Now we must look forward, because one cannot advance with backward-looking glances—to say nothing of the fact that there is less time than there are tasks. Let the workdays now commence. I think that first and foremost we must strive for a national joining of forces. Not only the critical, but also the cohesive force of pluralism, the organizational distribution of interests, are of vital importance, since only then can the majority be asserted decisively, without the minority losing respect.

The citizens' principal desire these days is that the transitional period, burdened with tensions and human tribulations, even if basically peaceful, should end as soon as possible. There are many problems and anxieties among the people. The sober, thinking people desire peace, understanding, and legal order. So let us now commence the levelheadedness of nation-building and substantive debate, and work in the interests of political and economic democracy, in which the working person and the entrepreneur, the intellectual and the peasant, equally enjoy the dignity of citizenship, security of existence without fear, and prosperity.

Let the place of dissent, of demagogy and petty party selfishness be overtaken by the code of ethics of national interests, with its full power. In this way, Hungary can lay a lasting foundation for its European respect and its international esteem.

The harder part of the path, of the transformation, is still to come, especially in the economy, which is the basis of everything. For this reason, one of the most important issues of our present-day condition is how, how much, when, and how fast we should advance along the new path. In this situation a great work awaits the national assembly, and its job will not be at all easy. The trust and patience of the electors, however, can help this body get through the initial difficulties, and with the strength of solidarity it can fulfill its historic mission. I wish much success for this.

Esteemed National Assembly, my compatriots! I am grateful to destiny in that, serving the nation in responsible posts, I could be an active participant in these great times. Now that my mandate as head of state is coming to an end, I offer my grateful thanks to my compatriots, to my homeland's people, for their trust.

### Arpad Goncz Named Speaker of Parliament

*LD0105173390 Budapest MTI in English 1535 GMT 1 May 90*

[Text] Budapest, May 1 (MTI)—Under an agreement between the Hungarian Democratic Forum (HDF) [MDF] and the Alliance of Free Democrats (AFD), the speaker of parliament—a post which inter-party accords awarded to the Hungarian Democratic Forum—will be Arpad Goncz, member of AFD's National Council and president of the writers' association, while Gyorgy Szabad, member of HDF's national board, will be first deputy speaker.

### Kulin Announces Various Committee Officials

[Report on interview with Ferenc Kulin, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Democratic Forum, by unidentified reporter on 1 May; place not given]

*LD0105214690 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 1 May 90*

[Text] The parliamentary group of the Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF] was in session into the late evening hours. Not long ago, we telephoned Deputy Chairman Ferenc Kulin.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] What decisions were made?

[Kulin] We elected officials for the National Assembly's permanent and special committees. I will give you the gist of the very long list.

[Reporter] This would normally be boring, but I think it is now of great interest to everyone.

[Kulin] Perhaps. I hope so. The chairman of the Constitutional, Juridical and Justice Committee [alkotmanyuegyi, toervenykezesi es igazsaguegyi bizottsag] is Dr. Laszlo Salamon, and its deputy chairman is Dr. Istvan Balsai. The Committee on Self-Government, Administration, Police and Internal Security [oenkormanyzati, szakigazgatasi, rendoersegi, belbiztonsagi bizottsag] has [name indistinct] as deputy chairman, and its secretary will be Dr. Laszlo Sovago. I am not giving the position of chairman, because he will not be nominated by our party.

In the case of the Foreign Affairs Committee [kueluegyi bizottsag], we have nominated Gyorgy Csoti as deputy chairman. In the case of the Defense Committee [honvedelmi bizottsag], we also were able to make nominations for the positions of deputy chairman and secretary: Dr. Erno Raffay is deputy chairman, and the secretary is Dr. Gabor Perjes.

Istvan Bethlen has become deputy chairman of the Budget, Tax, and Financial Committee [koeltsegvetesi, ado es penzuegyi bizottsag], and Dr. Pal Becker is its secretary. The chairman of the Economic Committee [gazdasagi bizottsag] is Dr. Akos Peter Bod, and its secretary is Laszlo Sarossy.

We have elected Dr. Gyula Kis for the position of chairman of the Social and Health Affairs Committee [szocialis es egeszseguegyi bizottsag], and Dr. Miklos Baranyai for deputy chairman. In the case of the Environmental Protection Committee [koernyezetedelmi bizottsag], we also were able to nominate Dr. Sandor Papp as deputy chairman. The chairman of the Cultural, Educational, Scientific, Sports, and Press Committee [kulturalis, oktatasi, tudomanyos, sport es sajto bizottsag] is Dr. Ferenc Kulin.

[Reporter] Congratulations.

[Kulin] Thank you. Its secretary is Istvan Elek. The secretary of the Committee for Minorities, Religious Affairs, and Human Rights [kisebbsegi, vallasuegyi es emberjogi bizottsag] is Dr. Andras Baka.

In the case of the National Security Committee [nemzet biztonsagi bizottsag], we nominated Zoltan Szokolay as deputy chairman.

The Procedural Committee [uegyrendi bizottsag]—these are subcommittees—has Dr. Imre Konya as chairman, and in the case of the Immunity and Incompatibility Committee [mentelmi es oesszeferhetetlensegi bizottsag], we nominated Dr. Istvan Balas as secretary. Apart from this, the group of deputies can delegate two nominees for the parliamentary delegation to the Council of Europe: Dr. Andras Baka and Jozsef Bratinka.

The members of the organizing committee functioning alongside the chairman of the group, Jozsef Antall, are Dr. Istvan Balsai, Gyorgy Csoti, Dr. Balazs Horvath, Dr. Imre Konya, and Dr. Laszlo Salamon. The leader of this organizing committee is Dr. Imre Konya. Well, that is the list.

[Reporter] I imagine that when our listeners hear this, they will be surprised at the number of unknown names.

[Kulin] This is at least reassuring, because I think that the essence of the entire change of system is that new faces and new figures get into important positions. It is obvious that in two to three months' time, everyone will forget that they once were unknown.

[Reporter] Will we come across such unknown names on the government list also? You already said at noon that you cannot disclose this in advance.

[Kulin] [Words indistinct] not give a list of names, but I believe that there will be surprises here, too. It will not be not from public life that many people spring into leading positions.

[Reporter] We mentioned at noon that the MDF originally had proposed Gyorgy Szabad as speaker of parliament.

[Kulin] I also said at noon that this nomination could change, because this question must still be clarified, in the interest of harmonious cooperation between the two

parties; more precisely, the governing MDF and the opposition Alliance of Free Democrats.

[Reporter] Yes, that was said. Was this a compromise?

[Kulin] Of course it was a compromise. Representatives of both parties will speak about the details and meaning of this compromise at noon tomorrow in the parliament building at a joint news conference.

[Reporter] In any event, this means that the provisional president of the republic will be Arpad Goncz.

[Kulin] Yes, according to the nomination. Of course parliament will have to accept this.

[Reporter] Does the proposition still remain that parliament should elect the president of the republic?

[Kulin] What I said concerning this was that, in my opinion, it would not be fortunate if now, after the many elections, we were to take the Hungarian people to the polling booths again. Therefore, I was stating a personal opinion. Once again it will be parliament which will decide on how this will happen.

[Reporter] Is there any other interesting decision, resolution, or opinion to announce, because people now are interested in everything.

[Kulin] Yes, but I ask everyone to have patience, because the agreement between the two parties obliges me not to speak further about the details of the agreement before tomorrow's news conference.

[Reporter] Is it a good feeling that, although there is no grand coalition, right at the beginning you have been able to shape an agreement?

[Kulin] We trust very much that this agreement will create an atmosphere in which the discussion of every essential economic and political issue will take place much more easily, smoothly than if this agreement had not come about. [end recording]

## MDF-SZDSZ Jointly Propose Candidates

*LD0205102890 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 2 May 90*

[Text] At the joint news conference of the MDF [Hungarian Democratic Forum] and the SZDSZ [Alliance of Free Democrats], Jozsef Antall has denied that a MDF-SZDSZ coalition might be formed. Listen to Jozsef Laszlo report on the other topics dealt with.

[Begin Laszlo recording] Just one sentence: As a matter of fact, the essential thing is that the MDF and the SZDSZ have agreed that they will jointly propose Arpad Goencz and Gyoergy Szabad to the definitive posts: republic president and parliament president, respectively. Apart from this, they propose that parliament should elect the republic president. [end recording]

## May Day Program Neglects Festivities

*LD0105180390*

[Editorial Report] Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 0805 GMT on 1 May carries a 115-minute May Day program. The program carries no coverage of any May Day festivities around the country and instead gives a picture of present-day life in Hungary amid the upheavals of the complete change of system, as well as dealing with the historical and changing significance of May Day in the new political climate.

Personalities from various fields and ordinary people are interviewed about their lives and hopes, about their evaluation of the situation in Hungary, and their memories of old May Day celebrations. The interviews are interspersed with music and poetry readings.

## Budapest May Day Meetings on Trade Union Roles

*LD0105104590 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 1 May 90*

[Text] 1 May celebrations continue in Budapest, and, as they did last year, the two largest associations of trade unions celebrated separately. The MSzOSz [Magyar Szakszervezetek Orszagos Szoevetsege—National Association of Hungarian Trade Unions] is holding May Day celebrations in Varosliget [city park in Budapest District 14]. In the morning, they were holding primarily cultural events. In the early afternoon, there will be debates and discussions on the role of the trade unions. The FSzDL [Fueggetlen Szakszervezetek Orszagos Ligaja—Democratic League of Independent Trade Unions] in the Nepliget [city park in Budapest District 8-9] is unveiling a memorial stone in honor of the 100th anniversary of the 1 May celebrations. There will also be debates on the role of the trade unions. Naturally, the League is also organizing cultural and sporting events.

## Social Democrats Form Trade Union Faction

*LD0105180690 Budapest MTI in English 1440 GMT 1 May 90*

[Text] Budapest, May 1 (MTI)—The trade union faction of the Social Democratic Party of Hungary was formed in Nagyvazsony on Monday through the merger of SDPH's trade union grouping and "the group of the initiators of historic relationship between the trade unions and social democracy".

The faction has set the representation of employees, families, the unemployed and pensioners as its basic duty, and called for the SDPH congress to be convened in June at the latest.

## FRG's Von Weizsaecker on Official Visit

### Arrives in Warsaw

*LD0205085190 Hamburg DPA in German 0806 GMT 2 May 90*

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—President Richard von Weizsaecker arrived in Warsaw today [2 May] on a four-day state visit. He was welcomed at the airport by Poland's President Wojciech Jaruzelski. Also present to receive him were Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski, and the presidents of the state and the Sejm. After the national anthems were played, the two presidents inspected the honor guard.

### Welcomed by Jaruzelski, Mazowiecki

*LD0205093690 Warsaw PAP in English 0850 GMT 2 May 90*

[Text] Warsaw, May 2—FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker arrived in Warsaw today for an official visit to Poland.

The president and accompanying him persons were welcomed at the Okecie airport by President Wojciech Jaruzeski, Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Sejm (Lower House) Speaker Andrzej Stelmachowski.

### Begins Talks With Jaruzelski

*LD0205102390 Hamburg DPA in German 0948 GMT 2 May 90*

[Excerpts] Warsaw (DPA)—Shortly after his arrival in Warsaw today, President Richard von Weizsaecker met Polish President Wojciech Jaruzelski for their first talks. [passage omitted]

Accompanying Von Weizsaecker are his wife Marianne, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the authors Guenter Grass and Carl Dedeicius, and representatives of the scientific community and the churches. [passage omitted]

Before opening his political talks, Von Weizsaecker laid wreaths at the memorials to the unknown soldier and the resistance fighters involved in the 1944 Warsaw uprising. [passage omitted]

## Central, East Europe Power Policy Discussed

*LD2804214990 Warsaw PAP in English 1848 GMT 28 Apr 90*

[Text] Warsaw, april 28—A working meeting of Polish, Czechoslovak and West German representatives of parties, parliaments and ecological movements was held here on April 27 and 28 at the initiative of the Citizens' Parliamentary Floor Group, the Sejm Intercommittee Team for Power Policy and the Stefan Batory Foundation.

The meeting prepared a programme of a conference on a new power policy in Central and Eastern Europe to be held here from October 10 to 21.

The conference is to work out instructions for the governments and parliaments of the GDR, the FRG, Czechoslovakia and Poland in the area of protecting the environment against negative effects of the power industry based on lignite and nuclear energy.

Observers from Hungary and Austria are interested in the participation in the conference.

## May Day Celebrations, Leaders Remarks Reported

### Jaruzelski on 'Solemn' Atmosphere

*LD0105124190 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1010 GMT 1 May 90*

[Text] President Wojciech Jaruzelski laid flowers in front of the Executions Gate at the Warsaw Citadel. He later visited the Zeran heat and power generating plant. Journalists asked him to comment on this year's festivities.

[Begin Jaruzelski recording] This holiday has a 100-year-long tradition, but the forms of celebrating this day have changed, of course. This year they are also different. It is difficult to assess them yet before the end of the day, but I believe the festivities will take place in a solemn spirit and will show respect for human achievements. Perhaps the celebrations will not be excessive, as there will be no festive garb as there was in past years. However, the most important thing is that they should be characterized by understanding of the importance of human achievements and by respect for human achievements. For this reason we are here to express this feeling. People are working. They have a sense of responsibility for this work. I have tried to express my respect for them in this manner. [end recording]

### No 'Pompous,' 'Imposed' Parade

*LD0105133190 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1010 GMT 1 May 90*

[Text] For the first time in 45 years there is no pompous and imposed May Day parade in Warsaw. Political parties and groups are celebrating Labor Day in their own way and in a totally different atmosphere. At 1000 [0800 GMT] a mass was celebrated in St. Stanislaw Kostka Church in Warsaw. A rally of Solidarity members and sympathizers was held after the mass.

### PPS Presents Slogans

*LD0105175290 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1010 GMT 1 May 90*

[Text] The Polish Socialist Party [PPS]-Democratic Revolution has organized its own [May Day] rally at the Konstytucji Square in the capital. The PPS is celebrating May Day under slogans demanding proper pay for an

eight-hour working day, abolition of taxes on increased pay, elimination of artificially created unemployment, a change in the trade union law, the halting of the government privatization plan, and the resolution of the housing shortage problem.

### Nationwide Celebrations Noted

*LD0105211990 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 1 May 90*

[Text] Warsaw, May 1—This year's May Day celebrations in Poland had a different scenario than that in the past forty-five years. The traditional May Day parade organized in the past by the former ruling PUWP [Polish United Workers Party], was substituted by parades and rallies organized by Solidarity and other union organizations, as well as by political and social organizations of the left wing.

In Warsaw, union leader Alfred Miodowicz opened a parade organized by the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions OPZZ, attended also by members of the Social Democracy of the Republic of Poland SdRP headed by Aleksander Kwasniewski and Leszek Miller. Members of the Central Executive Committee of the Polish Socialist Party PPS, headed by Edward Osobka-Morawski, and by members of the Movement of Working People.

About 10 thousand people walked from the seat of the OPZZ to the "Nike" monument. They were also joined by members of the "Intercity Anarchy".

Member of the main council of the Polish Socialist Party-Democratic Revolution PPS-RD Piotr Ikonowicz opening a May Day demonstration in downtown Warsaw said that the policy pursued by the authorities does not reflect social expectations. The rally was organized in Warsaw by the PPS-RD and the provisional national committee of the PPS.

In his speech, Ikonowicz spoke against the subordination of national economy to foreign capital, unemployment, against the implementation of the programme of reforms through privatization as advised by the International Monetary Fund.

Board of the Wielkopolska chapter of the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union NSZZ Solidarity marked May Day with a holy mass in the intention of the working people celebrated in Poznan. After mass, its participants went to the monument raised in memory of the Poznan June 1956 events, where they laid flowers.

Members and sympathizers of the SdRP laid flowers at a plaque commemorating the first May Day parade in Poznan held in 1891.

Jan Rulewski, chairman of the NSZZ Solidarity chapter in Bydgoszcz, addressing a meeting in this city, said in part: Solidarity became the precursor of new ideas in all fields of our life. May day also received a new colour. Let this holiday become an occasion for meetings between people of various outlooks.

In Szczecin, less than 1.5 thousand people took part in a May Day manifestation organized by the offshoot "Solidarity 80". It was also attended by representatives of other political and union organizations including "fighting Solidarity", "Free and at One", the PPS and Solidarity of Private Farmers, Independent Students' Union NZS and the Confederation of Free Poland KPN.

Marian Jurczyk, chairman of the national coordinating committee of "Solidarity 80" read out a petition addressed to the government and parliament which demanded the withdrawal from the implementation of the Balcerowicz plan and the speeding up of parliamentary and presidential elections.

A May Day manifestation organized by anarchists in Warsaw passed in a rather violent atmosphere. Organizers protested against unemployment, privatization, new political monopolies and the government. Next the demonstration changed into a battle with skinheads and clashes with police forces.

### Human Rights Meeting Held Near Lithuania

*LD3004131290 Warsaw PAP in English 1224 GMT 30 Apr 90*

[Text] Warsaw, April 30—"During the International Human Rights Conference in Mistrzejowice near Krakow, organized by Solidarnosc and the WIP Freedom and Peace Movement in 1988, it was agreed that the next one would be held in Vilnius. The blockade of Lithuania introduced by the Soviet Union and Soviet refusal to issue visas caused that the organizers of the conference decided to hold it in Punsk, a locality in Suwalki region (North-eastern Poland - ed.) lying close to the Lithuanian border. On April 28-29," the GAZETA WYBORCZA daily reported today.

The conference was attended by many human rights activists from different countries, Lithuania inclusive. The meeting in Punsk, which has the biggest concentration of the Lithuanian minority in Poland, was treated as an organizational one before the proper conference to take place on September 1. If not in Vilnius then once again in Poland, according to GAZETA.

### Legislation To Enhance Police Image Viewed

*PM0105134590 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 3 Mar 90 p 6*

[Stanislaw Podemski article: "A Step Taken on Paper: The Police Act"]

[Text] The public debate on the future of the police is gaining momentum. However, it is largely characterized by naivete and ignorance of the history of the police and the constant dangers it poses to citizens—dangers which do not spare even those countries where the rule-of-law principle is held most strongly.

It is a much-mistaken person who thinks that the attainment of the much-desired political neutrality of the

police, combined with abolition of the security service, granting the police the right to form its own trade unions, placing certain services under the control of city mayors or local self-government bodies, and bringing the role of the Ministry of Internal Affairs [MSW] into line with those of other ordinary state administration sectors, will automatically make all police officers regular saints and remove all dangers and threats from the lives of honest and law-abiding citizens.

It is also not enough to state in the text of the act that "while carrying out their professional duties police officers are at all times obliged to respect and protect citizens' dignity and to observe and protect their human rights," or that their duties "should be carried out in a manner least likely to violate the personal rights of the person directly involved" (extracts quoted from the parliamentary bill on the police and the office for the protection of the state). These statutory declarations are very noble, perfectly valid, and highly desirable, but I can just see their practical application in our everyday reality....

The popular image of the militia has been shaped and reinforced mainly by its past record in handling street demonstrations. However, it is even more important to disclose what has been and still is taking place inside militia stations, in the course of thousands of conflicts occurring between the citizens and the forces of law and order—in other words, in regular daily practice. This regular daily practice does not look too great.

**Shoddy Work**

I believe that the many years of militia brutality demonstrated in contacts between militiamen and citizens—brutality for which a high price must now be paid—were caused not only by the social alienation of the Citizens' Militia [MO], but also by the insecurity experienced by militia officers in the face of the everyday dangers they regularly had to face. It is odd that in the ongoing debate on the police, no one has yet pointed out the really alarming facts. Take these examples: A militia officer apprehends a criminal; he fails to search him, gets stabbed with a knife which the man was carrying, and dies from the injuries received. Or a recent case in which another officer, having panicked during a clash with a group of rampaging thugs, fires a warning shot at the ground; the bullet ricochets off the pavement and wounds his colleague as the latter attempts to control the rabid attackers. Yet another militia officer, featured on television as a hero, allows himself to be overpowered, disarmed, and beaten up by a lone burglar—all these are examples illustrating the strength, professionalism, and fighting ability of our guardians of law and order.

A policeman who can actually fight a criminal, who can hold out even against several adversaries, who can strike fear into the heart of a street brawler, a drunken hoodlum, or a common criminal, is a rare phenomenon indeed. This truth is attested by numerous reports published in the "crime chronicle" columns of our papers. Before the war, if a police sergeant were to step into Karcelego Square—which was at the time the Mecca of Warsaw's street markets (and also of its criminal underworld)—silence would fall among the crowd, and people would respectfully step aside to make way. Today a policeman who is unsure of himself and conscious of his position of weakness will easily resort to brutality when he knows that it will cost him nothing; conversely, he will panic and reveal his weakness and lack of stamina in a confrontation with an experienced and determined adversary—and most true criminals are, as a rule, both experienced and determined.

Legislative solutions are important, but policemen's training for fighting crime—rather than his own community—are even more important. In many countries the police psychologist is a central figure in the service. He provides instruction on crowd confrontation and on preserving stamina in direct clashes and other conflicts, and trains officers in such skills as observation, insight, and how to attain a psychological advantage over the adversary. I have not heard of such a post in the MO.

**Wearing Proof of Identity on Your Forehead**

It is incumbent on the parliamentary acts concerning the police, which are now entering the final phase of legislative work, to restrict the area of potential conflict with ordinary citizens who may find themselves within a step of violating the law or may even have marginally transgressed it. Using his infallible instinct and keen observation, the policeman must be able to distinguish between a professional criminal and a casual perpetrator of a minor offense or misdemeanor, and vary his actions and attitude accordingly. A drunken foreman who behaves in a noisy and provocative manner and a juvenile mischief-maker require completely different techniques of restraint, and a professional eye should easily distinguish which is which. Unfortunately, this kind of skill also belongs to the past, and today many offenders guilty of illegal parking or jaywalking complain about the rude behavior by the forces of law and order.

The parliamentary bill on the police quite correctly gives police officers the right to check personal documents, apprehend persons suspected of having broken the law, or make personal searches, but it leaves the definition of the details of these operations to the internal affairs minister's enacting instructions appendant to the act. What will these entail? The Sejm should examine and appraise these instructions before it agrees to such blanket authorizations. This is necessary because a considerable number of serious conflicts between citizens and militiamen resulted precisely from a completely unnecessary document check. Polish people very much dislike having to show their identity cards at the drop of a hat; they know there are countries where this document is not required, to say nothing of the obligation to carry it at all times. This widespread practice of document checking is seen as one of the manifestations of a police state. Not every instance of jaywalking or street altercation immediately requires the production of one's proof

of identity. A notorious case which took place less than two years ago involved the militia stopping a man and bringing him before a misdemeanor court, where he was sentenced to detention because he did not have his identity card on him when he was stopped, although he was carrying his Army pay book. This is a good illustration of the practice adopted by the law and order authorities, as well as of their excessive attachment to the document in question.

Anyone who rubs shoulders with violence and has daily contact with the ruthlessness, cruelty, and cunning of the criminal world will sooner or later run the risk of becoming psychologically and morally infected by the ills of that community. Consequently, criminal scandals in the police force are not that infrequent, and this applies not only to France or the FRG but even to Switzerland and Great Britain. These occurrences are a source of lasting concern and anxiety in their societies, and some countries even have special services for detecting police misdemeanors and crimes. We, too, must always reckon with such phenomena and must disclose them, react to them firmly, and punish them without any mitigation or prevarication.

**Coming to Trial in Uniform**

An example of how things should not be done is provided by the notorious case of a councillor of the Poznan People's Council who was savagely beaten up only because he took up the case of the participants in a November 1988 demonstration, who were being harassed and maltreated by the MO. This happened 18 months ago, but last December the court, without hearing witnesses, the prosecutor, or the victims' attorney, concluded that the eventual sentence would not have exceeded two years and, since last year's amnesty contained provisions for dismissing cases in these circumstances, duly dismissed the case (quoted after PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY 6/89). The entire educational potential of that trial and its well-deserved public interest were consequently wasted, and the whole incident only reinforced the widely held public belief about the impunity of all militiamen, even if they are—as in this case—retired, and about the solidarity of the law-enforcement authorities who will always close ranks when court proceedings are involved. This was not the first nor the only example (see POLITYKA of June 89), but it was a particularly outrageous one.

Militiamen who in the past used to appear at their own trials wearing their official uniform manifested not only their arrogance but also attested to the tolerance of their superiors. This is why it was a good thing that the parliamentary bill on the police states that a policeman who commits a premeditated crime must be suspended from his duties. In other instances involving, for instance, irresponsible action, suspension may—but does not have to be—applied.

**Dangerous Ground**

Any citizen who becomes the object of police interest (also if he is innocent, which may not be immediately obvious) is protected by the law only from a specified moment in time. As soon as the prosecutor charges him with an offense, the suspect's rights become guaranteed by the criminal procedure. Until that moment, however, which is frequently preceded by months of police observation (called "operational work"), the citizen's interests are not protected and it is not quite clear what is permitted here and where lawlessness begins.

Monitoring of people's mail or telephone-tapping are observation measures which are in the prosecutor's hands, but what about surveillance, shadowing, and violation of privacy? During last year's panel discussion at the POLITYKA offices, one of our guests, a militia sergeant, demanded that the authorities specify as precisely as possible what was and what was not permitted in the preliminary proceedings, and it was quite obvious that this was an issue of primary significance for the participants in the meeting (which was, actually, devoted to the subject of a militiamen's trade union). Unfortunately, the rich variety of life and criminal activities also mean that this area of observation procedure is very difficult to control by the application of legal norms.

The parliamentary bill on the police allows for covert collection of intelligence concerning individuals and states to be kept secret from unauthorized persons—but will this be enough? The many examples from police annals the world over demonstrate clearly what serious abuse can and does take place in this area—for example, blackmail, provocation, or violation of personal privacy.

It should be realized with great clarity that the parliamentary acts involving the police are only the first, timid step—taken on paper—toward the desired changes. Many years will have to pass before the Polish policeman actually comes close to the desired model.

## Journalistic Pluralism Seen at Risk

*PM0105151190 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 31 Mar 90 p 5*

[Jan Bijak article: "More Noise Over This Coffin, Please"]

[Text] The Sejm has disbanded the Workers' Publishing Cooperative [RSW Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch]. Gravediggers will still be busy around the coffin for a while and there will be some fighting over the effects of the dear departed, but we might as well accept the fact that yet another Polish institution has bitten the dust and is no more. I have a choice here: I can either pay no more attention to this fact and pretend that nothing has happened or, together with the overwhelming majority of the deputies, I can give a prolonged standing ovation and cheer this major triumph of democracy and pluralism, yet another breach in the walls of the Bastille, which we are taking apart one piece at a time. But I do

not want to take the easy way out and stay silent; and although, as it happens, POLITYKA was very strongly critical of the RSW, (to mention, for example, the series of articles by Daniel Passent which, even allowing for his usual caustic style, took an exceptionally jaundiced view), I still feel a certain sense of loyalty toward an institution which published our weekly for so many years. I do not want to stand silently in line with those who, having taken their salaries from it and contributed to its cash problems, were the most fierce adversaries of this "Moloch" and claimed that all it had achieved was massive-scale plunder, appropriation, and brainwashing. After all, the RSW did issue several decent press titles and its accomplishment in the literary publishing field was quite praiseworthy; nor can we minimize the importance of the work of its rural press clubs—and so on, and so forth. Of course, there were also the obvious sins and transgressions linked inevitably with the system in which the RSW operated, but this particular side of its endeavors has been sufficiently taken apart by its critics in recent months, and there is little point in invoking it here now.

The aspect which I found the most worrisome in this surgical operation carried out by the Sejm was the frantic speed with which it was done, the accompanying publicity, and its radical nature. I am convinced that it would have been possible to achieve the desired objectives (elimination of monopoly and recovery of appropriated assets) by more moderate measures, through talks and eventual agreements between the partners involved. This, in any case, was supposed to happen. The recent drastic acceleration of activities—which only took days, and not weeks—proves that some new circumstances have entered the scene and some processes were begun for which the disbanding of the RSW was only a catalyst operation. This is precisely what I find alarming—not the fate of the institution itself, for the press will not collapse in its entirety with its dismantling, nor will its "shareholders," such as social democrats and others, perish and expire without its support, for if the RSW constituted their only raison d'etre, they should not be mourned in the first place.

The Sejm decision signals a threat for the pluralist process in the sphere of communications and the exchange of ideas. Anyone can judge for themselves the nature of our radio and television network. The press managed to sustain a greater differentiation of views, albeit not without pressure from RSW authorities. Centers opposed to today's establishment were able to keep their positions, as did titles supporting the left-wing social democratic orientation and those which were simply independent of either government or Solidarity spheres of influence. Today all these are endangered: They will be dismantled, handed over to other institutions, or will join ranks as supporters of the current establishment as a result of a number of internal reshuffles. Perhaps the strongest titles will keep their positions and refuse to sing in the choir—we hope this will be the case with POLITYKA. But many will inevitably find that they cannot sustain their strength on their own, and not all of them will have been promised by Adam Michnik—as TRYBUNA has—that they will be given a duplicating machine which has been kept just in case since the days of martial law.

Another thing which gives me cause for much concern is the manner in which the alliance partners of the round-table conference were treated. Someone clearly wanted to humiliate them—and he succeeded. They were dealt with forcibly, and this operation resulted in the pathetic show of almost unanimous support offered by deputies for a decision which had been so clearly and explicitly opposed by the leadership of the Social Democracy of the Polish Republic [SdRP]. But this could have positive results, too: All these young and apparently somewhat naive socialist reformers will eventually realize that the political interplay is free of all sentiment and that—as De Gaulle was fond of saying—a politician has allies but no friends....

### Demonstration Continues With Anti-NSF Rally

*AU0105195290 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 1 May 90*

[Text] In the continuation of the demonstration that began 22 April, a rally has been in progress in the Bucharest University Square since 1600 [1300 GMT] today [1 May]. The organizers said the rally is not for or against any political party. They specified that the rally is not directed against the National Salvation Front [NSF]. Later, however, slogans were chanted and direct attacks were formulated against that political organization. The organizers said they are not demanding the postponement of the elections.

On the other hand, the group of demonstrators to which Mr. Dumitru Dinca belongs—a group that went on a hunger strike—is asking for the elections to be postponed until September.

The organizers said the rally does not support the electoral platform of any political figure. A large number of participants from Bucharest and other places around the country addressed the crowds and asked for democracy, for the removal of what they call the Communist nomenklatura from all structures and all political parties, for taking radio and television out of the government's control, and for amending the electoral law with the provisions of the eighth point of the Timisoara declaration. Some foreign citizens present in the square also took the floor.

### 24 on Hunger Strike; Unrest Spreads

*AU0105203290 Paris AFP in English 1842 GMT 1 May 90*

[By Jacques Boyer]

[Text] Bucharest, May 1 (AFP)—Thousands of Romanians took advantage of their first free May Day in more than 40 years to demonstrate against the government and demand a Western-style democracy. The unrest that began 10 days ago in the centre of Bucharest has spread to at least three major provincial cities, while in the capital 24 hunger strikers have joined Dumitru Dinca, one of the leaders of the anti-government movement who began a hunger strike on Monday.

With only 20 days to go before Romania holds its first free elections since 1946 the political climate is rapidly deteriorating. A government spokesman announced that an official communique will be released later Tuesday in response to threats by the main opposition parties to boycott the May 20 elections if the government does not put an end to what it calls the systematic and organized sabotage of the election campaign.

Doina Cornea, the most celebrated dissident of the communist regime overthrown in December, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that a boycott would be a mistake because it would leave the field open to the party in power, the National Salvation Front led by Ion Iliescu. "Your gesture is decisive for our history," Mrs. Cornea told the 10,000 to 15,000 people gathered in the University square in Bucharest to demand the resignation of Mr. Iliescu. The demonstrators in the square, which has been occupied since April 22, shouted, "liberty," "unity," "down with communism" and "down with Iliescu." Everyone kneeled in symbolic remembrance of those killed on the square in December.

Many Romanians spent the four-day holiday weekend on the Black Sea or in the country. It was their first opportunity to do so in several years since it had been the policy of fallen dictator Nicolae Ceausescu, faced with a deteriorating economic situation, to decree a day of mandatory labour without pay on May Day to "build socialism."

Breaking with the past, Mr. Iliescu declared both May 1 and April 30 a public holiday, a move seen by some as a blatant election ploy.

Of the 24 hunger strikers from various parts of Romania who joined Mr. Dinca in his sit-in and hunger strike Tuesday, six are women. Mr. Dinca, 40, a former worker has become a spokesman for the strikers who are insisting that former communist leaders, such as Mr. Iliescu, should not be candidates in the elections.

So far, Mr. Iliescu has refused to open a dialogue with the demonstrators. Protest has increasingly focused on the interim head of state, a presidential candidate in the May 20 elections. Demonstrators have broken a national taboo by depicting him as the mythical Transylvanian vampire, Count Dracula.

The call for the resignation of all former communist officials is the eighth point in the so-called "proclamation of Timisoara", a list of demands that has become the opposition's charter, and protestors want it adopted quickly as part of the new electoral law.

But pressure is mounting, with the elections looming. Six opposition parties, including the three main ones, have stuck to their demand that the ballot be postponed and have threatened a boycott. They are backed by another 100 groups who joined forces in a pro-democracy "Alliance" on Saturday [28 April] in Timisoara, where the revolution started last December.

Alliance organizers have set up stands around the sit-in on University square and said Tuesday [1 May] they had gathered more than 3.7 million signatures backing the Timisoara proclamation.

In the central city of Cluj, 2,000 to 3,000 demonstrators have rallied for the last three days in support of the Bucharest protest, an organizer contacted by telephone said Tuesday.

## Roman on Anti-Government Protests, Criticism

*PM0205092290 Paris LE FIGARO in French 30 Apr 90 p 4*

[Interview with Prime Minister Petre Roman by Irina de Chikoff; place and date not given]

[Text] [De Chikoff] The opposition is demanding the resignation of your government and of President Ion Iliescu. You are criticized for being a son of the nomenklatura and of having joined the Communist Party. How do you respond to this?

[Roman] What does son of the nomenklatura mean? It is so vague and narrow. My father was an anti-Stalinist. It was only after Stalin's death that he became director of political publications. I was always a good student. I was top of my class; I entered competitions and won a grant to study in Paris. I obtained a doctorate. Until 22 December, I worked as an engineer. Nobody ever pulled strings for me. With regard to communism, yes, I was a party member.

[De Chikoff] Are joining the party and being a Communist two different things?

[Roman] Very different. But between 1965 and 1970 I did have ideas close to communism. At that time, many people in the West also believed that the system could be reformed. However, we were very quickly disappointed. Back in 1971, I realized that the system could not be reformed, and it was my father who gave me the harshest analysis of the regime.

[De Chikoff] What is your current position on the political chessboard?

[Roman] I follow the same line as Michel Rocard and Felipe Gonzalez. I regard myself as a center-left man. The National Salvation Front is also a center-left party.

[De Chikoff] How do you react to the increasingly radical criticisms leveled at you?

[Roman] Who is criticizing me? If you are referring to remarks made about me in the National Peasant Party newspaper, I will not even respond to them. It is a web of lies. ROMANIA LIBERA, the independent daily, primarily criticizes my government action. I have no complaint about that. Not only do I accept that kind of cricitism, but I welcome such criticism, because I am in favor of press freedom. But, you know, I am not just criticized. In the opinion polls, I come just after Ion Iliescu with 77 percent of the people supporting me. I cannot ask more than that; otherwise we would attain unanimity, and I am opposed to unanimity.

[De Chikoff] What do you think of the demonstrations on University Square? Do they not express a total rejection of communism?

[Roman] We have decided to allow the demonstrators to do what they want; contrary to what has been said, there was no violence on 24 April. We simply wanted to clear part of University Square to restore traffic circulation. All the Western press agency photographers were there. There was not a single photograph showing acts of violence. The daily demonstrations are organized by some 200 people who are known to us and who are prepared to do anything to create incidents and show that Romania is in no position to hold elections. We will not go along with the game being played by the opposition parties which want to secure the postponement of the presidential elections scheduled for 20 May. Thousands of people in Romania are opposed to these daily meetings and yet we have decided to tolerate them.

[De Chikoff] Do you really think that all the demonstrators who support the national alliance of opposition parties are manipulated as President Iliescu said?

[Roman] Some, the young people, the students, and the intellectuals really fear a return to the past. I can tell them that I understand them. The dictatorship lasted so long in Romania and it was so harsh that fear is natural. But other people are using these fears for political and electoral ends. I say that a return to a totalitarian system in Romania is impossible.

[De Chikoff] However, do not the opposition parties still suspect your government and the National Salvation Front of neocommunism?

[Roman] They make accusations against us, but there are also many former Communist Party members in their own ranks—people who had official functions and prominent positions. How is it that they have become sincere democrats whereas I or the president have not?

[De Chikoff] Whom do you blame for the atmosphere of suspicion which has prevailed since the December revolution? What do you say when this revolution itself is called into question and there is growing talk of a coup d'etat?

[Roman] You are right to talk of a climate of suspicion. I think it can be explained largely by the 45 years of dictatorship that we have experienced, and primarily by the last 15 years. They were tragic. No other East European country suffered under the same yoke. This past and its effects on people's thinking cannot be wiped out in three months.

A coup d'etat was impossible. No opposition ever had any chance of organizing in Romania. I know that there was a revolution. I was among the first to enter the Central Committee building after Ceausescu's flight. I was the first to announce to the Romanians that the dictatorship was over and that the Front proclaimed the people's power. Was that a coup d'etat? Why would have we concealed it if we could have staged such a coup? If we had overthrown the dictator, why would we not have said so?

### Paper Focuses on Iliescu's Communist Past

*AU0105204490*

[Editorial Report] Bucharest DREPTATEA in Romanian on 20 April carries on page 1 the facsimile of a 300-word report published in the 31 July 1976 edition of SCINTEIA on a working visit to Iasi by "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu." Alongside this report, there is a picture of the then first secretary of Iasi Romanian Communist Party County Committee, Ion Iliescu, current president of the Provisional National Unity Council, standing behind Nicolae Ceausescu at the inauguration of the Iasi Heavy Equipment Combine. The only DREPTATEA comment is: "A telling image of a former president and his successor."

### Journalists Protest Alleged NSF Harassment

*AU0105210090 Bucharest DREPTATEA in Romanian 21 Apr 90 p 1*

[Unattributed editorial note from the "Election Violations" column: "Three Members of DREPTATEA Editorial Board Attacked by NSF (National Salvation Front) Gangs"]

[Text] On 19 April, DREPTATEA reporters Ion Rusu and Mircea Spataru, accompanied by photographer Gheorghe Peter, were attacked twice by groups of NSF [National Salvation Front] activists in Girda de Sus Commune, in Alba County.

Before the attack, the police sergeant major told the journalists "to get lost," after which he watched the act of aggression from a distance.

Reporter Ion Rusu, who was hit in the head, complained of headaches and required an immediate medical check.

After the attack, the three journalists were protected at Cimpeni Hotel by three uniformed policemen. In spite of this, last Friday the Cimpeni police told us on the telephone that they knew nothing about the attacks.

We are waiting for government intervention. The NSF electoral abuses are reaching intolerable proportions. The government is increasingly resorting to methods used in 1946, the year of the great electoral farce.

The DREPTATEA Editorial Broad counts on the solidarity of their colleagues from the domestic and international press.

### Parties Accepting RCP Members Among Ranks

*AU0105162490 Bucharest ADEVARUL in Romanian 20 Apr 90 p 1*

[Cristian Tudor Popescu article: "The Communists Are 'Valuable'"]

[Text] A change of direction has recenty taken place in the right wing. While up to now they have been raging against communism and the Communists, suddenly they have begun to differentiate. Mrs. Tia Serbanescu of ROMANIA LIBERA publishes an article entitled "In Whose Name" that moves you to tears (I was almost sorry that I had not been an RCP [Romanian Communist Party] member); DREPTATEA newspaper changes its front page from "struggle against communism" to "struggle against the nomenklatura"; Mr. Coposu says that any Communist who is not guilty of...is welcome within the National Peasants Party; and Mr. Ratiu views the option of being integrated in the RCP for reasons of personal advantage with parental understanding. It is interesting that the following question is not asked: Will those who joined the RCP because of opportunism or out of need by any chance also join the National Peasants Party, the National Liberal Party, the Social Democratic Party, and so forth out of conviction?

This question is not asked because convictions are not what they are interested in; they are interested in the number of votes. We are awaiting with interest the development of this tempting attitude after the elections.

### Interior Ministry To Stay Neutral in Elections

*AU0105180590 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1515 GMT 1 May 90*

["Election Campaign: A Communique From the Ministry of the Interior"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 1/5/1990—A communique signed by Colonel General Mihai Chitac, minister of the interior, sent to "ROMPRES" by the press bureau of that ministry, shows inter alia:

In consideration of the fact that the Ministry of the Interior is a depoliticized institution, that its staff are not involved in any of the actions taken by parties and political groups and that they exclusively serve the people, the cadres, the pupils and the serving military express their determination to never divert from their mission as devoted defenders of the order of law, to never place their energies in the services of programmes, platforms, proclamations or political goals, proving utmost impartiality in executing their specific missions, ensuring an optimal climate of public order and peace—an important factor for the smooth run of the democratization process—in the spirit of the country's laws.

The staff of the Ministry of the Interior, who are faithful to the people's foremost interests alone, state they will continue to defend the rights and freedoms of all citizens, irrespective of their political options or allegiances, the truth, justice, freedom and human dignity.

### Government Communique on Electoral Campaign

*AU0105173490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1542 GMT 1 May 90*

["Election Campaign: From the Romanian Government"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 1/5/1990—The first time after more than five decades of dictatorship in Romania

conditions were put in place for free elections. Free elections made one of the major targets of the December revolution and their necessity, as a prerequisite for the institution of democracy, is implied by the will of the masses gathered in the Revolution Square on the hottest day of the confrontation with the dictatorship, December 22.

Free elections are organized on the basis of the election law, a unique act with a constitutional character that was worked out through the broadest consensus by the country's provisional legislative forum. The government is responsible only before the election law.

In this respect, the government organizes the elections on the basis of a set, detailed programme, worked out by a specialized team headed by a deputy prime minister.

The government is aware of its duty to present most clearly to the political parties and groups the way in which elections are organized, thus translating into fact the provisions of the voting law.

All the suggestions and organizational deficiencies noted by the authorized representatives of the political parties and groups can be discussed with government representatives with a view to eliminating suspicion and shortfalls and, possibly, to improving aspects related to organization. The framework of the elections was set by the election law. The government has no attributes as concerns the organization of dialogue in political disputes and is firm on its stance to prepare elections with full neutrality, guaranteeing equal opportunities in point of technical conditions to all the political forces engaged in the election campaign.

## Government Delays NPCDP Radio Station

*AU0105204990 Bucharest DREPTATEA in Romanian 20 Apr 90 p 1*

[Editorial note: "Electoral Abuses—The Government Keeps Delaying the Putting Into Operation of our Radio Station"]

[Text] As of March 1990, the National Peasant (Christian Democratic) Party [NPCDP] has acquired from France the equipment necessary to open a radio station. For this radio station to start operating, we need the government's approval.

For several weeks, we have been futilely knocking at the doors of several state offices: the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, the Romanian Government, and the Cultural Commission of the Provisional National Unity Council [PNUC]. Well, we are still being sent to other offices, to no avail.

Moreover, some letters have been "mislaid" or have even gotten lost. For example, our 5 April 1990 letter to the government, which the latter forwarded to the PNUC Cultural Commission, has not yet reached its destination.

We approached Cultural Commission President Mr. Dan Haulica directly. The granting of the first approval kept being postponed, and let us not forget that we must also obtain many other approvals as well. We were even told to stop "terrorizing" the gentlemen behind their office desks.

We demand that we be given, without delay, the necessary approvals for putting our radio station into operation.

## NPCDP's Diaconescu Gives News Conference

*AU2804165090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1423 GMT 28 Apr 90*

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 28/4/1990—On Saturday, a news conference was organized in Bucharest by the Christian and Democratic National Peasant Party [NPCDP] when a partial list of candidates for deputy seats in Bucharest City was read. In his opening address, Mr. Ion Diaconescu, vice-chairman of the party, said, inter alia, that his party's membership included many young people, which means that the Christian and Democratic National Peasant Party is an organization apt to wage an open fight for the establishment of a free and democratic society and for fair elections.

In the current election campaign, it was also shown during the news conference, the Christian and Democratic National Peasant Party will fight by all means for the elections to be truly free and democratic.

## Vatra Romaneasca Responds to King's Assessment

*AU0105161890 Bucharest TINERETUL LIBER in Romanian 20 Apr 90 p 2*

[Editorial note: "We Have Received From Cluj"]

[Text] The Cluj branch of Vatra Romaneasca Union has learned with surprise about the negative assessments made by the former king, Mihai I of Hohenzollern, about our union at a news conference organized in Geneva. The opinions of the Vatra Romaneasca members on the reestablishment of the monarchy in Romania may be pro or con, in accordance with their political and religious convictions.

We are amazed at the former king's lack of information about the aims of our union since the latter exist, the Union's statute and program having been published a long time ago, as were our actions and stances. None of them entitle anyone to label the Vatra Romaneasca Union as a pro-fascist movement. True, the opponents of our goals are interested in discrediting the Vatra Romaneasca Union at the international level, but we would have expected the former king of Romania to get his information from genuine sources unaltered by tendentious ideologies, or to exercise more reticence in

accepting obviously partial information or disinformation. This would have been useful not only for our cause, but also for his own prestige among the Romanian people.

Cluj-Napoca, 17 April 1990
Vatra Romaneasca Union, Cluj Branch

### HDUR President Thanks Minister for Assistance

*AU2804202890 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 28 Apr 90*

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Hungarian Democratic Union of Romania [HDUR] addressed the following letter, signed by HDUR President Geza Domokos, to Interior Minister Colonel General Mihai Chitac:

Allow us to warmly thank you for the exceptional organization and the exemplary presence of public order forces in Oradea Municipality during the first HDUR congress. The conditions ensured by units in your subordination enabled the congress to proceed in perfect safety, gave courage to the participants, and made a favorable impression on foreign guests and journalists.

Please accept the gratitude of the HDUR Executive Committee, and please convey our feelings of regard and consideration to your subordinates, too, who were with us day and night.

### UNESCO Director General Mayor Visits

#### Meets With Roman, Celac

*AU3004091490 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 30 Apr 90*

[Text] Prime Minister Mr. Petre Roman and Foreign Minister Mr. Sergiu Celac this morning met with UNESCO Director General Mr. Federico Mayor, who is on a visit to our country.

During the meetings, the two sides discussed issues regarding Romania's relations with UNESCO. On this occasion, Mr. Federico Mayor presented the UNESCO program for the restoration and modernization of the University Central Library. An agreement was also reached to resume diplomatic relations with a permanent UNESCO representative in Paris, as well as cooperation in the area of education.

#### Received by Iliescu

*AU3004193890 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1819 GMT 30 Apr 90*

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 30/4/1990—Monday, April 30, there was an interview between Mr. Ion Iliescu, president of the Provisional National Unity Council, and Mr. Federico Mayor, UNESCO director-general.

Mr. Ion Iliescu assessed the UNESCO director-general's visit to Romania as well as UNESCO's initiative to participate in remaking the Central University Library as a real contribution to strengthening the relations between Romania and the world organization. Mr. Iliescu underlined that Romania was ready to develop a productive cooperation with UNESCO and the member countries "for the Romanian people's spiritual rebirth."

#### Meets Plesu, Departs

*AU0105153990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1434 GMT 1 May 90*

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 1/5/1990—During talks on May 1 between Federico Mayor, UNESCO director-general, and Andrei Plesu, Romanian minister of culture, and other executives in the Culture Ministry, areas were identified where UNESCO could support the activities of that central institution. Special emphasis was placed on immediate needs such as those related to the restoration and conservation of the national cultural heritage.

Aspects were approached related to palpable forms and modalities of cooperation with the Romanian National Commission for the UNESCO and the European Centre for Higher Education headquartered in Bucharest.

The same day, Mr. Federico Mayor left Romania.

### Margaritescu Meets Katushev; Ends Moscow Visit

*AU2804171490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1041 GMT 28 Apr 90*

[Text] Moscow ROMPRES, 28/4/1990—On April 26 and 27 the Romanian minister of foreign trade, Alexandru Margaritescu, paid a visit to the Soviet Union as head of a commercial delegation. He had talks with K. Katushev, minister of the foreign economic relations of the USSR, with other Soviet officials on the current issues of the Romanian-Soviet commercial exchanges.

In a statement made to the "ROMPRES" envoy, Nicolae Cretu, before leaving for Bucharest Mr. Alexandru Margaritescu said inter alia: "In Romania's foreign trade the Soviet Union has a significant share of over 33 per cent. We pay special attention to these exchanges although there are certain lags behind in this year's delivery of equipment and installations on behalf of some Romanian enterprises. We assured our collocutors that the Romanian enterprises wish to exemplarily respect their contracts for this year and to establish new possibilities to expand commercial exchanges in new conditions. Our partners were receptive in ensuring us the raw materials required by Romania, mentioning that they try to find new possibilities for additional supplies, especially of natural gas and energy.

Regarding the introduction of the new mechanism, we convened a programme apt to ensure perturbation and oscillations-free commercial exchanges and we agreed upon a three-year period for a clearing discount mechanism. For the transition period needed for the passage to a market economy we shall negotiate in May—together

with the two countries' planning bodies—the necessary documents so that in June we can establish the mechanism for these new forms of commercial exchanges between our countries."

### Iliescu Receives U.S. Businessmen, Politicians

*AU0105135090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1256 GMT 1 May 90*

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 1/5/1990—Ion Iliescu, president of the Provisional National Unity Council, received on Tuesday a group of U.S. politicians and businessmen including Mr. M.D. Jaffe Jr., president of the "Comtran International" and the "Jaffe Group," and Mr. John White, former Democratic majority leader in the U.S. Congress, former undersecretary of state in the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

On the occasion, questions were tackled related to the development of the Romanian-U.S. links on an economic and political plane, and in other fields of activity.

### Cooperation Talks With U.S. Aircraft Industry

*AU0205095190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0746 GMT 2 May 90*

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 2/5/1990—M. D. Jaffe Jr., president of the "Comtran International" and the "Jaffe Group," the U.S., together with other members of the U.S. business group now in Romania as guests of the PNUC [Provisional National Unity Council] and President Ion Iliescu, called on May 1 the aircraft enterprise in Craiova, where they discussed possibilities to manufacture a two-engine plane projected by Mr. Swearingen, known as SJ-30 Swearingen-Jaffe. "According to our experience," the guest said, "we are ready to establish mutually profitable cooperation between the Romanian aircraft industry and the American companies Comtran International and Jaffe Group, with which we should go together in the world market of aircraft industry."

### Campeanu Speaks on Return From United States

*AU0105191390 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 1 May 90*

[Interview with National Liberal Party President Radu Campeanu by unidentified reporter upon his return from a visit to the United States, at Bucharest airport on 1 May—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr. President Campeanu, welcome to Bucharest from the United States, where you have been on a private visit. What were the most significant moments of this visit?

[Campeanu] This was a very interesting visit because it enabled me to establish contacts with a number of important U.S. figures. I met Senator Dole, with whom I had a long talk, primarily on issues related to the forthcoming elections. After talks with another deputy, Mr. (?Wolf), it was decided that a U.S. governmental commission should come to Romania as an observer to the elections. In view of his great prestige and importance, I asked Senator Dole to accompany this governmental commission. He responded favorably to my request and even inquired about the number of hours he would have to spend on a plane to Romania.

I was also received at the White House by the National Security Council. I met with two representatives of the National Security Council for one and a half hours, instead of the scheduled 30 minutes. Of course, the discussions there went into much greater detail; my guests were very interested in the situation in Romania, the elections, and the nationality problem.

I presented our viewpoint on all these matters, particularly on the nationality problem, which was seen there very differently from how we see it here. I believe that I managed to convince my guests of some truths. [passage indistinct] They also confirmed the existence of a project to send a governmental commission to our country for the elections. I also talked to the U.S. representative to the CSCE, who told me that this conference will consist of some 60 politicians. I asked him to strive to ensure that they would come to Romania sooner, not only on election day, in order to contribute to moderating the aggressive climate I left behind before my visit. [passage indistinct] I hope that the presence of these observers will contribute to an improvement in the overall atmosphere.

[Reporter] Mr. President, one of your party's program points is: Romania back to Europe. Do you consider that your visit to the United States has contributed to making Romania less provincial and to bringing it closer to integrating it into the old continent?

[Campeanu] I am sure that this visit contributed to presenting Romania in another light. I was convinced of that at a dinner at the prestigious Waldorf Astoria Hotel, where, among the 150 guests, one could find the most prominent American personalities of Romanian extraction.

Aside from these meetings, I would like to tell you that I devoted a whole day to the U.S. press: I granted interviews to or had talks with the editorial writers for a number of U.S. newspapers, beginning with THE NEW YORK TIMES, NEWSWEEK, and others in connection with specific Romanian problems, including the nationality problem.

[Reporter] Obviously, you have connections that are not available to every man in the street. What was your impression about the United States' feelings toward us?

[Campeanu] I must openly say that I was not surprised by what I found there. Some of the people I talked to showed a clear interest in Romania; some of them were very well informed, and others less so.

I also had a long talk—I forgot to mention this—with the director of the Central European affairs section of the

State Department. We conducted a long discussion on a number of issues. From the answers I received, I acquired a clear picture of the U.S. stand vis-a-vis Romania. Anyway, such visits can only improve our prestige throughout the world. Similar visits should be undertaken by other people, too, who could establish the same kind of contacts.

## PNUC Vice President Describes U.S. Visit

*AU0105150890 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1920 GMT 30 Apr 90*

["Exclusive" statement by Ion Minzatu, vice president of the Provisional National Unity Council, made to Bucharest radio "upon his return from a visit to the United States"; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] To begin with, I would like to tell you that the visit was organized on the assumption that we would primarily be the guests of the Romanian community in the United States. Regretfully, I have to tell you that there is no true Romanian community in the United States, but rather numerous groups which are not on the best of terms with one another.

I would have liked the situation to have been different, but I must tell you from the start that at a certain point, some link in the chain of events was lost, and we found ourselves in the United States without a proper reception having been prepared for us.

However, two days later, thanks to some great friends of Romania—both U.S. officials and various Romanians who settled in the United States a long time ago—we managed to establish the best possible kind of contacts and ties there. We met with government and congressional officials, with representatives of U.S. finance and business, and with representatives of some bodies of great world renown, all of whom agreed—after the explanations I gave them and the presentation of actual facts—that Romania is different from how it was described by certain newspapers, news agencies, and people who had either come to the United States from Romania or who had just happened to be there and claimed to be spokesmen or experts on Romanian affairs.

Of course, the current overall political consensus of the U.S. Administration is to stay neutral and not support any political groups in Romania. This was officially affirmed by both President Bush and the U.S. secretary of state. I was also told the same thing by various U.S. congressmen, senators, representatives of U.S. industry, officials of such municipalities as New York, Washington, and by representatives of various organizations concerned with the management of the political, economic, and social life in the United States and other countries.

In concrete terms, I met with the chairmen of three big U.S. banks with a yearly turnover of more than $50 billion, who all agreed to come to Romania as soon as possible and to invest in large projects. I continued the dialogue with one of these banks in Vienna, where I stopped for a day. This bank—we are talking about Girozentrale, a bank which totally coordinates all investments in Austria—will invest for the benefit of private companies in Romania only if the Romanian state or state bank guarantees these investments.

I would also like to emphasize that in my meetings with representatives of the Congress and Senate I was confronted with the same common position, namely, that the U.S. political and executive side will maintain its wait-and-see position until the 20 May elections so as to have stable partners who are able to speak in the name of a well-defined political and electoral law.

However, I would like to point out another important fact. I also met in Washington with Mr. Bob Robertson, the chairman of the Association of U.S. Businessmen, who—on behalf of 145 companies with a yearly turnover of more than $400 billion—said that he is prepared to initiate preliminary studies for large joint development projects with Romanian partners.

In conclusion, I would like to say that I held a news conference at the National Press Club in Washington, where I presented the position of my party and country, and I gave details about the true and concrete situation in our country, without embellishing or belittling it. My statements were well received by the U.S. press, radio, and television, as could be seen from the fact that the news conference, which was initially scheduled for one hour, lasted for more than two-and-a-quarter hours, punctuated by applause at the end. I believe that this meeting with the press and mass media contributed to a better presentation and understanding of our country's present course along the road of irreversible democracy and freedom, regardless of the stands of various Romanian and foreign mass media.

### Government Envoy Zupan Arrives in Tel Aviv

*LD0205090790 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0845 GMT 2 May 90*

[Text] Tel Aviv, 2 May (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Government representative Milan Zupan, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, arrived in Tel Aviv last night for talks with Israeli officials and diplomats. Ambassador Zupan and his hosts will discuss relations between Yugoslavia and Israel as well as the situation in the Middle East.

Today Ambassador Zupan will have meetings with Dr. Joseph Guvrin, head of the East European and USSR Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ben Elissar, chairman of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee; and Benjamin Netanyahu, deputy foreign affairs minister. A meeting with Shimon Peres, the leader of the Labor party, is also planned.

Ambassador Zupan's visit has attracted a great deal of attention in domestic political circles. This is the first direct contact between representatives of the two countries on Israel's territory in the past 22 years since Yugoslavia broke off diplomatic relations with Israel. All contacts during this period took place at the UN headquarters in New York.

It is hoped in Israeli political cicles that Ambassador Zupan's visit marks the beginning of direct contacts between the two countries which will help to accelerate the process of normalizing relations and attain the ultimate goal of restoring full diplomatic relations.

### Workers Party Founded in Belgrade

*AU0105145590 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 1 May 90*

[Momcilo Boskovic report]

[Text] [Announcer] Today's workers holiday was used for the founding of yet another new party, the Workers Party [Radnicka Partija], which aims to become a Yugoslav party. What else does this party advocate? Momcilo Boskovic has the details:

[Boskovic] The party expressly opposes the destruction of Yugoslavia and the reconfiguration of its borders, because its program states that it is hypocritical to demand independence and autonomy, even as far as secession from Yugoslavia, and still be politically devoted to Europe. Yugoslavia should enter Europe, but as an upright, dignified, and unified Yugoslavia, stresses the party program.

The message from the founding assembly states: Let us endeavor to construct in peace a multiparty Yugoslavia that is more democratic, humane, just, and richer.

The Workers Party proposes that the resolution of the interethnic conflict in Kosovo and Metohija should be surrendered solely to the jurisdiction of the state of Serbia, just as the other Yugoslav states resolve their internal problems by themselves and independently.

The founding assembly was attended by delegates from the whole of Yugoslavia. Their basic message was that the vital interests of the workers class had been undermined and that it had lost its position in society because self-management had been suspended, since directors had been given unlimited powers. This was pointed out by a delegate from Croatia, (?Stjepan Komorec) from Sisak, who said that he was convinced that more than 50 percent of the workers and citizens of Yugoslavia would support the party once they were informed of its program.

(?Vlastimir Terzic) from Vrnjacka Banja demanded that all dossiers and [word indistinct] be uncovered regarding who had betrayed or stolen from the country and that they account for themselves to the people.

The founding assembly of the Workers Party of Yugoslavia in the Dusko Radovic Theater was attended by approximately 100 citizens from throughout the country. Milos Jovanovic, a journalist working for the RAD newspaper, was elected president, and the party's leadership was also elected.

### Probe of Psychiatric Hospital Abuse Demanded

*LD0205101990 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0759 GMT 2 May 90*

[Text] Belgrade, 2 May (TANJUG)—The Movement for the Protection of Human Rights in Yugoslavia [Pokret za zastitu ljudskih prava u Jugoslaviji] has suggested to the SFRY Assembly and the federal secretariat for labor, health, social policy, and war veterans affairs that a commission be set up to investigate abuse for political purposes.

The letter sent to the Assembly and to the federal secretariat by the president of the movement, Dr. Janez Rugelj, claims that psychiatric hospitals are misused for political purposes and that a unique kind of persecution was carried out in them against people as a result of their political positions and convictions. However, the letter produces no evidence for this claim except to say that "thousands of politically persecuted people had been through psychiatric hospitals in Yugoslavia since the war."

The Movement for the Protection of Human Rights believes that the first task of the commission, whose formation it is proposing, should be the closing down of prison psychiatric hospitals in Yugoslavia. They propose starting with the prison psychiatric hospitals in Belgrade and Zagreb.

## May Day Celebrated More 'Modestly' This Year

*LD0105182590 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1350 GMT 1 May 90*

[Text] Belgrade, May 1 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavs are marking international labour day this year festively but modestly, without major political speech-making or foundation-stone laying ceremonies—near-obligatory features of past May Day celebrations.

The high point of this year's celebration was a concert of choir music outside the parliament building on May Day's eve, followed by fireworks.

By the order of the presidency of Yugoslavia, the centenary of the labour day holiday was marked Monday evening with a 24-gun salute in Belgrade and 12-gun salutes in the capitals of the six Yugoslav republics.

The majority of Yugoslavs have combined last weekend with May 1 and 2 and are enjoying an extended holiday, mostly in mountain or seaside resorts, while tens of thousands are vacationing abroad. Meanwhile, hard-working farmers are trying to use the current spell of fine weather to complete the spring sowing. Working atmosphere also prevails in most Yugoslav mines where miners have stepped up work in honor of May Day.

## 100,000 Albanians Gather in Gornja Luka

*LD0105212490 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 1 May 90*

[Text] In Gornja Luka village, three kilometers from Decani, over 100,000 Albanians from all parts of Kosovo gathered this morning. The reason for this gathering was the reconciliation of alienated families and the settling of blood feuds.

According to reports from Decani, after the reconciliation, detachments of the Serbian Secretariat for Internal Affairs started provoking the people and pointing weapons at them. When the provocation failed, they started beating women, children, and elderly people. Two hundred people were arrested, including Professor Zekerija Cana, chairman of the Society for Protection of Human Rights of Pristina. After this, people retired to their houses to avoid further conflict.

## More on Albanian Gathering

*AU0105192890*

[Editorial Report] Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian at 1700 GMT on 1 May includes in its newscast a three-minute report about a large meeting in the locality of Dherat e Lukes, in the commune of Decan, on the occasion of the conciliation of 62 blood feuds. The announcer says that "hundreds of thousands of people" attended the meeting from all over Kosovo. A reporter describes the scene, stating that even the oldest inhabitants say they could not recall such a large and "historical" gathering of people.

Back in the studio, the announcer states that one of the participants at the gathering informed the radio station by telephone that when the crowds were dispersing "in a dignified manner," the group to which he belonged was stopped by a militia patrol and some of the members of the group were manhandled and insulted.

This report is followed by correspondents' reports from various communes about today's events. All of them report at length about "legal meetings" in cities and villages, at which citizens voice a number of more or less similar complaints and demands: Among other things, they protest the manhandling of citizens by the militia and the act of vandalism at a school in Fushe-Kosovo, where the bust of an illustrious Albanian national was smashed in a schoolyard. While welcoming the lifting of the state of emergency in Kosovo and the withdrawal of federal militia units, people at various gatherings express "deep regret and concern" about the fact that the Serbian militia is still operating in large numbers, demanding that they too should be withdrawn.

Among the demands made by the citizens is that an investigation be initiated in connection with the recent alleged poisoning of schoolchildren throughout the province. Another demand frequently voiced at these meetings is that "the return of emigrant Albanians should also be made part of the all-Yugoslav program for Kosovo," which includes a program for the return of Serbs. Some gatherings have also insisted that the delegates to the Kosovo Assembly should not approve proposed constitutional amendments and that the province's Constitution, which was passed last year under the state of emergency, should be rescinded. Democratic elections and the registration of political parties are also part of these demands.